

Vol. V

OCTOBER, 1910

No. 2

CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE

ORGAN OF THE

National Congress of Mothers

CONTENTS

The President's Desk.

How Shall We Best Conserve Our Nation's Moral Forces?

Elizabeth Harrison

**Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Convention National
Congress of Mothers.**

To You.

Wanted—Rooseveltian Landlords!

Press and Publicity Work for the National Congress of Mothers.

Message from Parent-Teacher Department.

The Master Is Coming. Emma A. Lent.

State News.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY EXCEPT JULY AND AUGUST BY THE
NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS, 147 NORTH
TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

50 CENTS A YEAR

10 CENTS A NUMBER

Entered as Second Class Matter, Nov. 29, 1909, at the Post Office at Philadelphia, Pa.,
under Act of March 3, 1879

Baby's Health

is assured
by the use of



BORDEN
EAGLE Brand
CONDENSED MILK



It Builds Firm
Flesh and
Strong Bone

Borden's
Condensed
Milk
Company
Est. 1857

"Leaders of Quality"

The Delicate Skin of Children Requires

the use of a soap that combines
healing, cleansing, sweetening
and disinfecting qualities.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

is not only a fine toilet soap,
but is a specific for skin and
scalp diseases. Cures chafings,
skin eruptions, dandruff.

Use It Daily in the Nursery.

Recommended by physicians.

For sale by druggists, or mailed for 30c. by
The C. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., New York.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

DAMASCUS

TEMPERED STEEL
SAFETY PIN



Will go through
6 skirt
bands

Easier
than a
needle

There are
other safety
pins, but only
one Damascus.
It excels all
others in sharpness
and strength; and be-
cause of these quali-
ties, and its flat, compact
shape, it is the best safety
pin on the market for dress
uses. (6 sizes—4 finishes.)
Send for sample card and
prove our statements.

CLINTON

SAFETY PIN

Guard on
both pins
saves the
fabric.

OAKVILLE



As good for infant's wear and
toilet uses as the Damascus is good
for dress uses. Opens either side.
Positively rust-proof

Sample Offer Samples of
if you mention dealer's name. either above or

Oakville Co. 377-D Broadway
New York

JUNKET

The Food for Children

JUNKET is the ideal Dessert for children as
well as grown people.

Milk being the one perfect food for infants,
becomes, when made into

JUNKET

the ideal health food for growing children. No
other food contains so much true nourishment
in proper proportion or is so easily digested.

10 Tablets for 10 Quarts, 10c

Write us for sample of

JUNKET BRAND BUTTERMILK TABLETS

15 Tablets for 15 Quarts, 25c

At grocers and druggists or direct from the
manufacturers.

Box 2612

Chr. Hansen's Laboratory
Little Falls, N. Y.

en

as

nts,

No
ment
l.

TS

n the

tory





A SWORD HAS PIERCED MY HEART

CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE

ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS

EDITORIAL BOARD: MRS. FREDERIC SCHOFF, MRS. J. P. MUMFORD, MRS. A. A. RAMSEY,
MRS. HOWARD W. LIPPINCOTT, Chairman Magazine Committee.

Send subscriptions and all communications relating to THE MAGAZINE to
Business Manager, 147 N. 10th Street, Philadelphia.

Send orders for literature and loan papers to Washington office, 806 Loan and Trust
Building. MRS. JAMES MCGILL, Cor. Secretary.

Vol. V.

OCTOBER, 1910

No. 2

The President's Desk.

October marks the opening of activities after the long summer vacation, which has become so general throughout the world. The children are entering on their work in school and college. With no less responsibility are we as parents standing at the entrance of another working year, with loving hearts and eager desire to do for them all that is in our power. As guardians and guides of the children, it is our duty to inform ourselves thoroughly of all that the school has to give, and of all the pitfalls that lie in their way. Whatever other duties life may give, that of a parent takes precedence. To study child nature, to learn of its needs, to live for and with our children, to take into our hearts the welfare of every child and to fit ourselves to guide and guard them wisely is the primary duty of every man or woman to whose care has been committed the life of a little child.

There are many movements for social betterment. In the hands of parents rests the power to raise the standards of life—to make the world better. Only as each one assumes the responsibility, recognizes the scope of the parental duty and prepares to do it intelligently and with high purpose can there be any real advance in civic life. United effort counts for much. The National Congress of Mothers needs *you*. Will you not lend your thought and work to spread the gospel of child-welfare through thoughtful, loving parenthood? "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto Me."

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS
ON FAMILY EDUCATION.

The Third International Congress on Family Education was held in Brussels August 21st to 26th. There were upwards of a thousand delegates in attendance. Many of them were educators and specialists on various lines, while others were

delegates sent by different nations as their representatives. Five languages were used, and the Congress was divided into sections. A paper might be given in any one of the five languages, and was discussed in the native tongue of the speaker.

While the subject was one relating to the home, there was a notable absence of the fathers and mothers whose intelligent coöperation is necessary to any realization of the better home-making which it is the aim of the Congress to secure.

The question of compulsory education is one that is of intense local interest in Belgium at the present time, for parents are the sole arbiters of their children's education. The feeling for and against it is very bitter. It seemed unfortunate that a local issue should have occupied so much time at an international meeting. Naturally there was a much larger representation of Belgian and French delegates than of other nations. The large attendance of priests and friars and members of religious orders and their active participation in the proceedings was a notable feature of the Congress. The socialists also were well represented, and immediately following this congress, another on Popular Education was held.

The writer was appointed by the Department of State as a delegate to both congresses. A beautiful reception at the palatial Hotel de Ville, with its old tapestries, beautiful paintings, and wonderful carved oak paneling brought together the delegates for a social evening at the close of the Congress, while visits to Antwerp, Ypres and other places of interest were arranged after the adjournment of the Congress.

Two invitations to America were given, one to meet in Washington, and one in Philadelphia. The Congress voted to meet in America in 1912, leaving the place of meeting to be decided by the American committee, of which Hon. Elmer Ellsworth Brown is chairman.

It was disappointing to those who had hoped for some practical result of the conference, that no plan for definite and united effort was presented or adopted. With representatives from so many nations in attendance it would have received wide attention.

The fact that the subject of family education could call so many to a congress is hopeful, for the home is undoubtedly the foundation of social conditions.

There is no artist who has interpreted child life with more sympathy and understanding than H. Kaulbach, who
KAULBACH'S more sympathy and understanding than H. Kaulbach, who
MADONNA has died during the past year. Many of his paintings are owned by and exhibited in a large room at the Crystal Palace, Munich. The Madonna and Child, published as a frontispiece for this number of the *MAGAZINE* is one of the most beautiful conceptions of mother and child.

How Shall We Best Conserve Our Nation's Moral Forces?

An Address Delivered Before the National Congress of Mothers in Denver, June 12, 1910

By ELIZABETH HARRISON

History will probably record as one of the most far-reaching movements of the Roosevelt administration the call of the Governors of the States to meet in conference concerning ways and means for conserving the natural resources of America. The waterways, the forests, the hidden treasures of mines and all of the God-given riches and sources of wealth and power suddenly assumed new significance. They revealed themselves as trusts committed to us, for our natural use, to be sure, but to be passed on to future generations.

We are beginning to learn how much of the future welfare of our nation depends on our right comprehension of our responsibilities concerning these sources of material prosperity. We are learning that the devastation of our forests means not only loss of forest incomes, but the impoverishment of all the land which is on the same water-shed, the deterioration of climate and of health. We are beginning to realize that the great waterways are the arteries of the commercial world. We are learning that coal mines are not the property of a few millionaires, but are God-gifts to mankind, and are to be administered as such. At least this seems to be the consensus of the more thoughtful portion of our nation.

If deep and earnest conference is needed as to the conserving of our material resources, how much more important is it that we should call

together the educators, the sociologists, the doctors, the religious leaders and, last but not least, the thoughtful parents in order that we may consult concerning the protecting and conserving of our human resources! If forests and waterways and coal mines are "trusts" to be rightly administered that future generations of citizens may have prosperity and wealth, how much more important is it that the children of to-day should be studied, protected, developed and their sources of intellectual wealth and spiritual power be conserved and not wasted! We may preserve the remnant of forest lands left to us by the greed of the get-rich-quick man, and may wisely plant new forests, but unless we can preserve a well and wholesome posterity and lay check to the deterioration of morals that is going on, of what avail are forest lands to us? We may clean out our waterways and make new ones that shall band together the commercial activities of our nation, but unless we can band together in sympathetic co-operation individuals who have different inherited tastes and prejudices, and can cause to cease the warring of classes, of what avail are continuous waterways? We may preserve our national wealth of coal and iron and extend national ownership to gold mines, but unless we can preserve and develop the inner resources of the children of our land, our future citizens, of what avail the silver and

gold? It is as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals! Of what use to mankind is a land that is rich in bank stocks and poor in brain power? Or one that has cheap transportation and cheap thoughts? Shall we boast of a country that can supply the world with coal and gold but cannot add to its art, its literature or its religious ideals? What can the *World Spirit* (which uses first one nation and then another to give forth its message) do with such a nation but dash it to pieces as it has dashed to pieces Sodom and Gomorrah, or hush its boasting as was hushed the boasting of Nineveh and Tyre! Of what avail was their wealth? Their very names have become a byword and a mocking. The theme is so great that it is hard to find words in which to express it. Not the future of America alone, but the future of the world, depends largely upon whether or not we can make a success of this gigantic experiment of a free people, in a free land, freely governing themselves.

Abraham Lincoln was right when, in his first presidential journey to our nation's capital, he said, "There is something more than national independence in this struggle. That something holds out a *great promise to all the people in the world for all time to come.*" So, too, now I would say this child-saving problem is greater than a national problem. The world is looking to us educationally. Only recently I received in my office in Chicago a representative of the great Empress of China, who had been sent to America by her Majesty to examine into the educational methods of this country and bring back such methods as would be helpful to China. Not

very long before we entertained members of the Mosley Commission, who had come from England to America to examine our educational system, and I presume I am no exception in this matter of international educational contact.

Soon after the calling of the council of the Governors, Mr. Roosevelt issued another call for a conference concerning the welfare of "dependent children." The result of this conference was significant in the extreme, inasmuch as it laid stress not upon the rescuing of the children from injurious surroundings, but upon the education of irresponsible parents, thus showing that they had gone a step beyond present child-misery to the cause of that misery. But let us here in conference look at this all-important subject from a still broader basis. Are not *all* children dependent? Do not *all* parents need education as to the supreme significance of their work?

The material wealth that is derived from natural resources, it is claimed, is God-given. Is not the *spiritual* wealth of a nation also God-given? Whence comes that power in the mind of man to conceive of ideals that have never yet been; of things never yet made; of conditions never yet attained unto? Ideals are the dreams of something higher and better than man has ever accomplished. Whence come these visions of the great "yet-to-be?" If we claim that the coal beds which have slowly been deposited through uncounted ages, the gold and silver that have been formed by an alchemy far beyond the ken of man are gifts from God, surely we may also claim that the human spirit, with its immense power of emotion, which can

make any sacrifice a joy and can lift a life out of any external condition unto the exact opposite of inner condition, is from God! Whence comes the Titanic will of man which surmounts all difficulties, transforms all obstacles, transfigures mere animal existence into civilization; and how are we to account for the work, which human intelligence has accomplished if not by attributing it to a supreme source? The nation which has ideals is great, rich, powerful. The nation which has lost its ideals is poor, weak and contemptible.

We are awakening to the realization that the God-given wealth of forest, mine and stream must be studied and protected, that it may not be exhausted. Are we awakening with equal earnestness to our still greater duty of protecting and developing the spiritual wealth that comes with each generation of little children who helplessly look to us for guidance and protection?

The best, clearest-headed men of our nation are rousing themselves to the task of conserving our material wealth. Are the best women of our land striving with equal earnestness to preserve our spiritual wealth? Let us counsel together and see if we are doing our part of the work of up-building the great new thought of the newest, grandest nation on earth.

What are the moral resources of a nation? Is not the greatest of these *character*? Say what we will, deep down in the heart of each and every one of us we *know* that material prosperity is *not* the highest form of success; we *know* that worldly pleasures do not produce happiness; we *know* that poverty does not always mean

misery; we *know* that the human soul craves the approval of its own conscience more than it craves the applause of men. I do not need to cite instances to prove this statement. Do we women realize that our supreme duty in life is to foster and protect this spiritual wealth? Do we realize that all which is of infinite value in a nation, or an individual, is that which comes from *within*? No heaping of wealth, no piling on of culture, no development of physical powers is of any lasting value unless the heart within is right. How many more penitentiaries must we fill; how many more divorce courts must we crowd before we realize that neither education (so-called) nor social position gives to man or woman that inner power which makes life rich indeed and which adds some value to every other life with which that life comes in contact?

Even from the standpoint of mere financial needs, what is the whole business world seeking? Men and women of sterling character, of inner poise, of creative resources. As a mere business asset it behooves us to develop the inner life and strength of children. Reputation for reliability of character sells high in the markets of the world. When we come to the deeper, less tangible demands of our nation we find that character is absolutely indispensable in any great educational, philanthropic or religious undertaking.

Let us, then, turn our attention to the consideration of how best to develop character, as the richest resource of our nation. No external coercion, no argument, no entreaty can develop character; all assimila-

tion, all effort, all growth must come from within the child. We are only beginning to realize the undreamed-of possibilities that lie in each child's soul. Psychology, the science of the soul, is as yet in its infancy. It is this inner life of children that is of so much worth and that is so little understood. Not until the mothers realize that the feeding and bathing and dressing of their infants are but a small fraction of their work will we begin to comprehend the greatness of our task of the moral and spiritual conservatives of our nation.

First of all, we mothers and teachers must realize that it is only by means of an ideal of some sort that we can awaken any human soul. Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten, would have the mother realize that with the first spontaneous kicking of her baby's limbs, the first tossing of his arms, he is trying to outer or utter his inner self, albeit though he is as yet unconscious of that inner self, and that with these earlier manifestations of power her work of nurturing this precious inner life of her child begins. Every effort of a child to put forth his inner life ought to be understood as of immense value if he is to unfold and develop the power within to do and to be all that he is capable of doing and being. I do not mean by this that a mother's entire time should be given to watching her child, but that she should understand and value childish efforts.

The care of her child's body is important, but even more important from this standpoint of the spiritual development of character is her participation in his *play period*. She should be ready to respond to his coo

or his smile. The coo is the beginning of his effort to communicate with another soul, and the smile is the dawn of the social consciousness. Later on, when little hands reach out to disarrange her orderly table, or to destroy her bric-a-brac, again she should understand that these are but the manifestations of an awakened power within the child which is reaching out to master the outside world. These are the child's inarticulate calls for help and guidance in its learning, the use of its chief instruments—its voice and body. Still later, when the little one begins to trot around after the busy house-wife and tries to brush and dust and scrub as he sees her doing, let her remember that it is this precious inner life of her child reaching out and trying to understand what she is doing by imitating her and so to get in touch with her inner life. This imitative instinct in children is such a wonderful thing, if we only understand it aright. The wise mother will spend a moment or two in arranging some bit of work which the child can do, or with a word or two will let him feel that he is helping her, and thus will bring her child nearer to her than any amount of kissing or caressing. She has responded to his inner self and thereby drawn him nearer to her by that invisible bond of sympathetic understanding of an unconscious appeal. The so-called destructiveness of many a child is but this inner desire to master the outside world, crying for help and guidance. Still later, when the child's almost ceaseless questions begin to fret and tax her tired nerves, let her but think "It is my *child's real self* trying to stretch and grow" and

half her fatigue will vanish. I have often noticed that children who are answered sensibly rarely ask senseless questions. Do you say, "But this takes too much time?"

Does it take any more time to thus make a comrade and friend of your child than to scold and punish him? Because, forsooth, after his inner being has reached forth for help and has been refused by you, it turns to some other activity by which it can exercise its God-given power! It is as natural and as necessary for a child to keep testing his powers as it is for a tree to put forth its leaves.

How can we best help to develop and train toward usefulness this in-born, God-given power that is forever struggling to put itself forth, to express itself in the outside world? In other words, how can we help a child's inner life to grow? This is the most subtle, the most delicate, the most vital of all problems that the lover of childhood has to solve. "Unless a man hath a will within him, you can tie him to nothing," says Emerson. We may coerce a child into doing as we command, but that is not growth. Punishment is often necessary, but it is not of any real worth unless it is *remedial*, and for it to be a remedy it must be accepted and assimilated by the child's inner self. A vast saving of the inestimable spiritual riches of love and peace and tender, close companionship lies in the understanding of how to punish a child in the right way for any real wrong-doing; that is, the child must feel the justice of the punishment.

The question of questions is, "How are we to come in touch with these hidden inner powers of the children

committed to our care?" No man can force himself into another man's soul. The worst possible injury that can be done to a child is to attempt to force confidence. It brings forth lying, deceit, and oftentimes that deadly poison, hatred. How, then, can we win our way into a child's heart? Surely not by yielding to his caprice or being blind to his wrong-doing. This is almost as injurious as unjust harshness.

Let us turn and examine our own souls. Who are the people who win our confidence? To whom do we tell our inmost longings and aspirations? Is it not to the person that we think best understands us, who never ridicules any real effort on our part, but who rather encourages it, who criticizes us, if criticism is necessary, in so kindly and helpful a way as to encourage us rather than discourage us? In other words, is it not the person who believes not blindly but intelligently in our possibilities? Can we not try to be that person to the children around us? It is this close sympathetic companionship with their shy inner life that counts for more than everything else. We talk of advantages that this or that child has; the greatest advantage that any child can have is an intelligently sympathetic mother-heart near him.

We are apt to speak of such a childhood as that of Abraham Lincoln as poverty-stricken and forlorn. Lincoln had the greatest advantage that a child can have—his poor, obscure, ignorant step-mother gave to his childish efforts loving, sympathetic interest. Without the nurturing mothering of Nancy Hanks it is safe to say there would never have been

the Abraham Lincoln that we all revere. We may talk of the God-sent messenger who will grow into his mission, notwithstanding the most adverse circumstances, just as there are seeds that will burst into life on stony ground or on parched soil. Burbank's cactus, as contrasted with the cactus of the desert, will tell us what that seed might have become had it had the right kind of nurture. Comfortable surroundings, clean bodies, advantages of education, travel, contact with people of culture may count for much or they may count for nothing in real growth of the inner self. We all know this. Sometimes the most advantageous circumstances bring forth the worst failures in character, but the *one thing that never fails is loving sympathy and nurture of a child's effort to put forth that which is within him*. Thank God! this every mother, rich or poor, has it in her power to give to her children!

Let us, then, sympathize with a child's tasks, enter into his trials, rejoice in his triumphs. But the greatest of all opportunities to get close to a child's *real* life is when he is in his creative mood. These are his highest moments, and if the mother can join in his creative efforts she need have no fear of being shut out in his lesser hours. With small children the creative impulse manifests itself most generally in play. The child in play is putting forth his inner understanding of the world about him. The door of the inner sanctuary of his real self is partially open then as at no other time.

As a child grows older, playing at life does not satisfy him. Discovery,

investigation, technique, skill begin to be sought as means of growth. The boy begins to whittle on a top or to build a kite; the girl begins to make doll clothes or she begs to be allowed to try to cook something. The result may be what is generally known as "a muss" or "a littering up the room," but the real significance of the effort has been an attempt on the part of your boy or girl to enter into the work of the world, to become of some real value in life, to put forth some of his or her inner self. Are such moments of less importance than the conning of text books, or of the reciting of lessons which some one else had put forth? Grafting a young tree may be a beneficial thing to do, but the grafting cannot be a success unless the sap within flows freely. Whether it be leather work or letter-writing, crocheting or composing that the young soul is endeavoring to use as a means of self-expression, it matters not; the point is, that it shall be helped in its creative effort, not by dictating this or that improvement, but by wise and genuine interest in the effort, then a suggestion here or there as to a possible betterment of the work in hand will be received as the thirsty land receives the rain. Let us remember always that at this period it is not the result that is important, but the effort, the feeling within the child that he is able to do things.

Louis Agassiz ascribes his wonderful success in creating the great Peabody Natural History Museum at Harvard College to the impetus he received when, as a nine-year-old boy, his mother helped him to clean out an old stone chicken trough in the

back yard, in order that he might use it for an aquarium, in which, in his boyish confidence in himself, he declared he was going to collect every kind of fish that was to be found in the Swiss lakes. A famous writer of children's stories declares that it was her family's loving interest in her childish stories that made her persevere in writing. I do not mean that we should engender conceit by undue praise, but that we should value effort at its real spiritual worth—namely, that all real effort at self-expression is inner growth.

The older youth or maiden begins not merely to enter into the world's work, but to long to be a part of its ideal activity. He or she begins to write stories or, perchance, to try to live poems or romances, to dream dreams of greatness and fame. Again, this is the mother's opportunity to keep in touch with her child's inner life. All the spiritual longing and aspirations of the young life are put forth at that marvelous time of adolescence as surely as the physical body adjusts itself for its future office.

I will never forget one of the turning points in my own life that came to me as a romantic girl of fourteen. After having read of some fine thing a public man of that day had done, I exclaimed, "Oh, dear! If I were only a *man* I might do something worth while!" My blessed mother, who sat by quietly sewing, looked up and said, "My dear, have you already accomplished all that a *woman* can do that you desire a larger sphere?" Her gentle words set me to thinking of what a woman *might* do if she set herself to work, and ever since then I have been striving to be all a woman

can be, to do all a woman can do, and it has been so much larger a field than I can possibly fill that discontent with my sex has never again risen.

I had a young man once tell me that he was changed by a single remark made by a teacher when as a youth of fifteen he was boasting of his physical strength; she smilingly witnessed some feats of agility and muscular power, and then she said, "That's fine! Now are you going to be a St. Christopher or a Goliath?"

I speak of these seemingly trifling incidents (and I could give many more) simply that I may show it is when the young soul is uttering itself that the most precious opportunities come for giving of higher ideals. This is the greatest real help we can give to any one—to enlarge his ideals. And yet—how many mothers do we see blindly missing these golden opportunities! They send their children to the nursery or they turn them over to an ignorant nurse-maid, because the mother wants to embroider the baby's carriage blanket, or to add another ruffle to some undergarment, or, perchance, to play bridge whist, and she loses her best possible means of studying her child and her supreme opportunity of becoming his comrade. How many homes have a work-room where parents and children can work together? How many boys have to improvise their own work-shop in the wood-shed, or in some neighboring boy's barn?

I know a man who has the most exquisite taste in music, and the keenest appreciation of it, who tells the pitiful story of buying an old violin on the sly and keeping it hid in the wood-pile and of practicing on it only

when his father was away from home. He never became a musician. Another man, whose talents lay in the direction of mechanics, once told me of his ambition as a boy to construct an engine. His father put a stop to it as a piece of foolishness. Six or eight months afterwards the father dropped dead on the street, and while the preparations were being made for his funeral the boy went to the barn and eagerly began once more to work on his beloved engine. He said he could recall no feeling but that of "now I am free to make my engine!" What possible influence could that father have had over that son?

Even more do young lives need close sympathetic companionship when the attraction of the opposite sex begins to demand "primping up." I was once complimenting a boy on a new suit of clothes which he had just donned. He had been laughing good-naturedly over them, when suddenly he turned to me and said, "I tell you, clothes make a lot of difference as to whether you feel like a fellow or a gentleman."

We older ones know that "worth makes the man and want of it the fellow," but just at that time no sermonizing on my part would have helped that boy. He longed for and

needed the external expression of a gentleman, having been somewhat deprived of good clothes in his earlier life, and I was glad that I was near enough to him for him not to fear to express his longing to me, and that I had sense enough to understand that it was not mere dudish vanity which made him say what he did. I know some other boys who wished their mother had been with them in their camping out expedition in the Rocky Mountains, because, as they expressed it, "she would have made things hum!"

To sum up this very inadequate statement of an all-important subject, let us see to it that the priceless efforts of childhood, priceless because they mean the development of inner power, are never ridiculed nor discouraged, nor set aside as worthless, but, rather, that they shall be encouraged. And if the effort fails, let us strive to renew the courage. Never let a child rest in the feeling that any failure is ultimate. We can always say, "Well, we learned that time how not to do it. Let's try another way." *God never meant that any human life should be a failure.* And could we carry true mother-love to all humanity no life need be a failure. *Great is the work before us!*

A fund of several hundred thousand dollars was presented to the Teachers' College of Columbia University for the support of a post-graduate school for teacher-nurses, whose work shall be to "carry the theory and practice of

physical welfare for children and of hygienic living in general into homes, schools, and communities." This will be the first school of the kind. Write Miss Patty Hill about this.

Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Convention National Congress of Mothers.

Opening session of the 14th Annual Congress of Mothers, Friday evening, June 10.

Mrs. Henry J. Hersey, President of Colorado Congress of Mothers, was prevented by serious illness from participating in the Congress, and her duties were assigned to the first vice-president, Mrs. James Rae Arneill, who presided at the opening of the Congress and introduced those who gave the greetings.

The meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. N. L. Brooks.

Governor Shafroth on behalf of Colorado extended a welcome to the Congress. Mrs. Dewey Bailey, president of the Denver Woman's Club, gave a cordial welcome to the Congress on behalf of the Woman's Club, and expressed the pleasure of the club in coöperating with the Congress. Mrs. James Rae Arneill gave a cordial greeting from the Colorado Congress to the National. In introducing Mrs. Schoff she presented her on behalf of the Colorado Congress with a gavel on which was carved the columbine, Colorado's State flower. Mrs. Schoff then replied to the greetings, and spoke on "The Home's Responsibility for Health, Morality and Good Citizenship."

She was followed by Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell, who gave an address on "The Duty of the State to the Children."

Mrs. B. F. Carroll, wife of the Governor of Iowa, in extending a greeting, said she had given up another large convention to attend the Congress and expressed her pleasure in being there.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1910.

MORNING SESSION.

Report of officers and committees were given.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

1909-1910

for the

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS

Sixteen months are covered in the report submitted by your President.

PLACES VISITED.

The last Congress was held in New Orleans in February, 1909.

The interest in organizing mothers for child study was thereby stimulated in the South, and Texas and Mississippi have since formed State organizations.

Returning from New Orleans, meetings were held in Mobile and Atlanta in February, 1909.

In April, 1909, your president visited Providence, R. I., for the first meeting of the Rhode Island Congress of Mothers, and advised them as to important work in prevention of infant mortality. They took up the work with the help of the Mayor and Board of Health, and have rendered valuable service from that day to this.

The Rhode Island Congress was organized through correspondence with the President of Providence Mothers' Club, who took the initiative in forming a State Congress. Your president also visited Hartford and attended the annual meeting of the Connecticut Congress of Mothers. Marked progress in numbers and interest was shown there.

During April your president visited Albany and spoke there to a representative audience of Albany's leading women, and Mrs. Charles Hughes joined the Congress. She also organized parent-teacher associations in Ardmore and Coatesville, Pa.

In May she organized a parents' association in Souderton and Moores, Pa., and spoke for the Congress in Smyrna, Del.; Brooklyn and Jamaica, New York.

Mrs. Walter Leroy Smith, whose services as organizer had been secured for Pennsylvania by Mrs. George K. Johnson, spent a month with your president, learning all details of the Congress work, going with her to meetings for organization, thoroughly fitting herself to speak intelligently and effectively of the work.

In July, 1909, your president attended the conference on Child Research and Welfare as the guest of Dr. G. Stanley Hall, who desired the coöperation of the National Congress of Mothers in calling together all organizations working for child-welfare and uniting them for conference.

She spoke there on "The Home the Basis of Civic, Social and Moral Uplift," and served on the Committee for Organization and Nominations.

At Worcester, in the new Child Study Institute, the most hopeful movement for child betterment has had its birth. The result of scientific study of childhood's needs is to be made available there for all who are working with or for children. The greatest library of books on childhood is there. It is the fountain head from which valuable educational material will

be available. Dr. Hall paid the National Congress of Mothers a high tribute in making it first among those who were invited to participate.

In August your president went to Oregon and Washington, and while there met Mothers' Circles in Seattle and Portland, and did all that was possible to promote the interest. Fine, earnest women have the work in hand, and marked progress has been made in Portland. These meetings were incidental to a summer vacation.

In October, 1909, your president attended three State Conventions—in Hornell, N. Y.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Trenton, N. J. She also attended a meeting of the National Board of Managers at Atlantic City, N. J., where the Chalfonte Hotel generously entertained the National Board. At this meeting Mrs. Arthur A. Birney, who had so efficiently conducted the work of the National Secretary, regretfully tendered her resignation. Months of illness made this necessary.

Mrs. James R. McGill, a member of the first Board of Managers of the National Congress of Mothers and a resident of Washington, was chosen as corresponding secretary.

It was not easy to take up the work without previous association with it, but Mrs. McGill has given herself and her means to equip the National office with all that is necessary and to make it a creditable headquarters for so important a work. New desks, a mimeographing machine, book shelves and photographs have been given to the Congress, and in addition to the regular services of a stenographer, voluntary helpers have been called in to meet the demands for literature, loan papers, etc.

Mrs. George W. Marshall, organizer for Delaware, arranged five meetings, at which she desired your president to present the work of the N. C. M. Three days were spent there in January. Parents' associations were formed in Milford, Georgetown and Dover. An Executive Board meeting of the National Congress was held in Washington in January, and arrangements for a program of the Congress in Denver were completed. In March visits were made to Oak Lane, where a parents' circle was organized; to Media, Swarthmore and New York, where your president spoke to Iowa New Yorkers on the Mothers' Congress.

Once each month your president has visited Washington to advise with the secretary concerning Congress business. Once each month she has come to Philadelphia to confer on Congress work.

Through the generosity of Mr. George C. Wilder, of the *Delineator*, the Congress was enabled to have Mrs. Walter Leroy Smith's services as organizer for Massachusetts for three months, from December, 1909. At the end of that time so many requests for her to organize were pending that your president authorized her to continue another month.

She arranged for meetings of parents through correspondence with school superintendents and principals, and addressed meetings in fifty cities and towns. Many other towns have asked her to come to them.

Fifty-two organizations were formed, and thirteen already existing are expected to come in.

The enthusiasm and interest seemed to warrant the formation of the Massachusetts Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall's interest and courtesy were extended to the new Congress. Arrangements to hold the convention in Worcester were made.

Piedmont Church generously gave their large rooms for the convention. Thirty-eight organizations were represented. Dr. Stanley Hall gave the opening address, and the new Child Study Institute and Library were visited. It was voted unanimously that a State Congress should be formed. The constitution of the National was adopted, with slight changes to fit it for State use, and officers were elected. Three thousand members were included in the charter membership of this flourishing branch of the work. Your president then turned over the newly organized State to the president, Mrs. Walter Merryman, of Haverhill, Mass. By urgent invitation she visited Newburyport, where there are four parents' associations, and Holyoke, where there is one.

The Congress of the District of Columbia gave a reception to the National president at the Shoreham in April during the conventions of two large women's organizations.

Your president has visited thirteen States during the past year in the interest of the Congress. She has contributed her traveling expenses as a gift to the Congress.

THE MAGAZINE.

The correspondence of the president is very heavy. Frequently fifty or a hundred letters a day must be written. The MAGAZINE requires the services of a skilled, accurate woman, who, as bookkeeper and stenographer, attends to the subscription lists and correspondence for the MAGAZINE. A room in your president's house is used for this purpose, and the services of the stenographer who aids in her correspond-

ence and takes charge of magazine correspondence.

The editorial board meets there. The business management has been in the hands of Mrs. Howard W. Lippincott.

The printing can be done more cheaply in Philadelphia than elsewhere, and fourth-class rates given there make it necessary to have it mailed there. The MAGAZINE is a necessary medium of communication between the members of the Congress. It has done much to promote unity and growth. The only expenses incident to its publication are printing, postage and the bookkeeper and stenographer. There would be no difficulty in meeting expenses if every member felt it a duty to support it. Advertisements which would help it financially cannot be readily secured until the subscription list makes it valuable.

The editorial board, after careful consideration and consultation with others, recommends that after September 1st the subscription price be increased to \$1.00 per year.

The running expenses are about \$150 per month, which would decrease proportionately in a larger edition.

The MAGAZINE is in continual demand. Sample copies are sent for organization purposes to many Congress women. Many of the best libraries in the country are on the subscription list. Many circles depend on it for programmes. It should be put on a paying basis at this convention.

When the report of the chairman of the MAGAZINE Committee is presented, your careful consideration is desired in this matter.

The editorial board has worked faithfully to carry out the expressed wish of the Congress in publishing the MAGAZINE. It needs the active support and interest of every member if it is to be what it should be. If every State would guarantee to be responsible for one hundred dollars' worth of subscriptions there would be no difficulty in conducting the MAGAZINE.

Some definite responsibility should be assumed by each State at this convention.

THE LITERATURE.

The Congress has published during the last year literature prepared by the Children's Literature Department. The new book list contains 1,000 good books for children. By special arrangement with Strawbridge & Clothier a special price was secured on the books, and 5,000 copies were distributed at their expense. The Congress had an edition of 5,000 printed for its own use, which are sold at ten cents each. The Congress has also published a new and revised edition of 5,000 copies of the pamphlet, "How to Organize Parents' Associations." This is in constant demand and is one of the most important factors in Congress extension.

These pamphlets are necessarily free, and in addition the Congress pays a postage in sending them out.

The printing of this literature is a necessity, and the lowest rates possible have been given for it, but it is an expense for which due provision should be made. Through the generosity of a charter member of the Congress a handsomely engraved steel plate for the certificate of life members has been presented to the Congress. A seal was also given by the same member.

The Loan Papers on Child Nurture have been revised and many new ones added. They are filling an important place as educational helps to mothers. The demand for them is steadily increasing, and every parent or parents' circle will find them valuable in making up the programme.

The National Congress of Mothers has had the generous gift of ten valuable papers on "Prevention of School Fatigue" by Dr. Helen C. Putnam, leader in child hygiene work. These have appeared in each MAGAZINE, and should be bound and in the possession of every mother.

Study Outlines for Mothers have also been prepared and contributed by Miss Lucy Wheelock and Mrs. Robert C. Park.

At the request of the Belgian Government the Department of Education at Washington appointed an American committee, of which Prof. M. V. O'Shea is chairman. Your president was appointed as a member of the American committee by the Department of Education. For twenty-five years as a mother she has studied childhood. For ten years she has given careful study to the erring children of Philadelphia, having followed over 8,000 cases as weekly they have come before the court.

To learn the causes that lead to criminal lives has been the underlying purpose of this experience, for only as the causes are known can this remedy be applied.

Your president devised the plan of a questionnaire to be sent to the inmates of every penitentiary in the United States, asking them in the interest of children, and of saving them from lives of crime, to answer the questions truly. No names were desired. The American committee cordially welcomed the plan as suggested, and a committee of five members was formed whose experience with erring children had been wide. Sixty-five questions were on the list prepared by the committee. Letters were sent to wardens of every penitentiary, asking how many of the questionnaires would be used. Requests came for 25,000 covering States.

The replies were in nearly all cases given in good faith, and give a valuable insight into the causes which contribute to crime.

The report when completed will throw light on a subject of deepest moment to society and to every home. It will help the mothers of this country to see the relation between the home and the prison.

The deeper one studies social conditions, the stronger is the conviction that a better understanding of child nurture on the part of parents and community would do more than all else to check crime.

Your president appointed a publicity committee last November to promote an interest in the Denver Convention and a knowledge of the Congress. She selected seventy women from all parts of the country, with Mrs. Edgar A. Hall of Chicago as chairman. The result has been most satisfactory. It has proved conclusively the power of well-directed, well-organized effort in extending the interest in the mother work for child welfare. The press of the entire country has given much space to the articles furnished by the publicity committee.

This committee should be a permanent feature of the Congress and one of its most important departments.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

The income of the Congress is derived from dues of members, and as these are but ten cents to be divided between State and National, the membership must be very large before the income is equal to the demands.

The income in 1909-10 was nearly four times as much as in 1905-06 and a little more than 1908-09.

The Congress needs a strong finance committee. It has had a most efficient treasurer, whose accounts are so clearly kept that it is easy to see from year to year the relative increase in income and expense. The finance committee should supplement the income by money raised to carry on the work. The National officers have the actual work to do, and should not in addition have the anxiety of finding the means for necessary expenses.

Your president asks the earnest consideration of the Congress as to providing adequately for the necessary work.

The National office, with stenographer, postage, rent, etc., required \$1150.

The printing, \$1737.27.

The Congress should provide this year for the expense of at least two women to travel and organize mothers' circles and parents' associations in unorganized States.

There is real interest in a number of States as indicated by the correspondence.

Two thousand, five hundred dollars, would give five new State Congresses. If the money can be contributed to send an organizer for the preliminary work, your president will visit Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Vir-

ginia next winter and form State branches of the Congress. She will contribute her traveling expenses toward this, if the Congress will find a way to give the money to first send a suitable woman to organize mothers' and parents' circles. There should be twenty-five or fifty before uniting them in a State Congress. Each State organized strengthens the whole work.

Every mother that is induced to study her children's development in the light of science becomes a potent factor in giving to every child the chance to develop as he should. It means life and health and better morality to reach the mothers. Therefore, no State should rest satisfied, but steadily consider how best to bring other mothers into the Congress.

Every State could be organized before 1911 if the funds were available, and all that was spent would come back to the Congress in the increased membership.

UNITY IN WORK.

Your president earnestly recommends that each State adopt the National Constitution with such slight variations as may be necessary. The State Congress is a constituent part of the National, and, with varying constitutions, it is not possible to unify the work. Your president also recommends that each State provide for the expense of the president or her representative to attend the National Conference and Board meetings. Only in that way can the best work be done. It is money well expended and promotes intelligent coöperation and united work.

COÖPERATION.

Valuable lines of coöperation are being established by the Congress with Boards of Health, Playground Associations and Kindergarten Associations, American Academy of Medicine, National Child Labor, eight sections of Department of Agriculture. To avoid duplication of effort this coöperation is mutually advantageous. When an organization exists to do a special work and publishes literature to promote it the Congress may use it to great advantage.

PARENT-TEACHER DEPARTMENT.

This department, under the able leadership of Mrs. W. S. Hefferan of Chicago, has been most active and efficient. In addition to promoting organization, the pamphlet, "How to Organize," has been revised and improved and a new edition published. The Loan Papers have also been revised and new ones added. Mrs. Orville T. Bright has rendered valuable aid in this work.

Mrs. Edwin R. Weeks has presented to the Congress all the Loan Papers of the Mothers' Union, and hereafter she will

take charge of the Loan Papers for the National Congress of Mothers.

Your president recommends to every circle the use of these papers for programme and discussion. They are furnished at cost to any one who desires them.

CHILD WELFARE LEGISLATION.

This Department has prepared a questionnaire which every State should have and every mother should be able to answer. It covers many important points for protection of childhood.

Your president suggests that each circle make it a topic for one meeting during the coming season.

The questions of child labor, education, juvenile courts and probation, the care of dependent, defective and erring children should receive the intelligent consideration of every mother. Few states have adequate laws or adequate administration for child protection, though the last ten years have been more prolific than fifty years before.

INFANT HYGIENE.

This Department, under the leadership of Miss Edith Howe, has done much to arouse people to the necessity of saving babies' lives. The *Delineator* lent its pages to this important service, and the Congress has endeavored to focus and develop into permanent action the interest thus awakened. The prevention of infant mortality lies principally in the hands of the mothers. To educate mothers of young babies, to work for education of girls in baby care, is one of the fundamental needs of society.

Your president urges that every circle consider helping the young mothers that are neighbors, and so promote the movement which is interesting nations, physicians and boards of health, but which is of primary interest to mothers.

EDUCATION.

Dr. Robert N. Wilson, a member of the Education Committee and secretary of the Pennsylvania Society for Protection of American Women and their Children from Venereal Disease, has sent to the Congress several hundred pamphlets which contain facts of which every mother should be informed. One of Philadelphia's leading physicians asks that you help physicians in creating a single standard of morality for men and women. The dangers to boyhood and girlhood can only be removed as mothers realize how great they are; the facts brought out by investigation of the white slave traffic are sufficient to prove that innocence must be protected by knowledge. Ability to inculcate in youth a high appreciation of the sacredness of every function of the body is surely the duty of moth-

ers. The study of adolescence has been made simple by the Study Outlines prepared by Mrs. Park for mothers and parents' circles.

THE NATIONAL OFFICE.

The National office of the Congress is rapidly becoming the distributing center for information and literature on child nurture, and has already become a Parents' Educational Bureau recognized throughout the world.

It is situated one block away from the United States Department of Education, and the District Congress of Mothers brings to it representatives from many States who are temporarily in Washington. Mrs. Theodore Birney, builded wisely in establishing Washington as the permanent home of the Congress. She was deeply grieved at the necessity of giving up to the office for several years, for she held that it was absolutely necessary to have a building there which would collect and distribute the help that would be required by the mothers' circles all over the land.

As a memorial to her, knowing that it was her earnest wish, the Congress in 1908 voted to establish the office again.

Other National organizations have their headquarters there, and the wisdom of Mrs. Birney's plan becomes evident as one follows the work.

The National Congress of Mothers has two distinct functions requiring ability of very different kind. One is organizing parents for child study. The other is the provision of help for parents to be distributed from the National headquarters. The latter function is similar to University Extension work.

The Congress in its function as helper to mother and father is educational and must keep in the lead in all that relates to child nurture. To organize and not give help is useless. To provide educational material and not distribute it is also useless. The two functions go hand in hand.

It would be a proud day for the National Congress of Mothers to see in Washington a beautiful building consecrated to the collating and distributing of helps to parents, and to study of child welfare.

It is something to work for, and the National office is the first step toward its attainment.

We who now guide the Congress of Mothers have a sacred trust. The first thought of each one of us should be, What is best to promote the great cause of Motherhood in its highest sense and Childhood at its best? Let us see the work in its broad relations to earth and heaven, to society and the nation. Let us thank the Heavenly Father that He

has given us this trust, and prayerfully ask His guidance in extending its benefits to every mother, every father and every child.

Only as we work with Him and for Him can we do anything that it worth while.

The opportunity for service is great. The work has increased until it takes nearly all one's time, but as each State comes into the Congress there is joy for the added help that will be given to the Congress in its work and for the benefits that will come to the mothers and children of that State.

To reach every home, to enlist every mother and father in organized parenthood for child study and child welfare is the great work the Congress has in hand. To provide for them the helps by which such child study is possible is its work.

Fifty women are needed who will give themselves to organizing parents' associations. A hundred women are needed who will consecrate their lives to the work the Congress has in hand. In a spirit of love and service, in honor preferring one another, working together to carry out the will of our Heavenly Father in the guidance and guardianship of His little ones, this great movement is steadily gaining an impetus and force which must be felt in the Nation's life. It is only as we keep ourselves open to the divine influence and keep within our hearts the spirit of love and tolerance that we shall succeed.

The report was received with much enthusiasm, and Mrs. McMath, of Oregon, moved that it be printed at once that each delegate might have copies to carry home.

The motion was unanimously carried, and Mrs. McMath was appointed to have the report printed.

Mrs. George K. Johnson, President of the Congress of Mothers for the State of Pennsylvania, offered a motion expressing appreciation and gratitude to Mrs. Schoff for the wonderful work she has accomplished in the last fifteen months in the interest of the Congress. As an evidence of this appreciation, Mrs. Johnson moved that the representatives of the different States, with the State Presidents, guarantee to raise sufficient funds to cancel the debt of the MAGAZINE and to provide for other expenses of the Congress. Mrs. David O. Mears put the resolution of appreciation, which was unanimously carried.

Mrs. George K. Johnson spoke of Mrs. Birney's great desire to have a building in Washington for the education and help of the mothers of the nation.

Mrs. David O. Mears, in making her report, spoke of the financial burden resting on the President, and urged the necessity

of providing the means necessary to carry on the national work.

Mrs. Orville T. Bright read the report of Mrs. McMullen, Vice-President.

Mrs. Jefferson D. Gibbs, Vice-President, reported.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary and of the National Office was given by Mrs. James H. McGill and approved.

The meeting then adjourned.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1910.

Governor and Mrs. Shafroth gave a reception to the officers and delegates of the Congress at their beautiful home. Several hundred women attended this reception.

RECORD OF OFFICE WORK FOR ONE YEAR,

MAY 1, 1909, TO MAY 1, 1910.

WASHINGTON OFFICE.

Letters	854
Magazines	5,728
Hand books	1,942
How to organize	2,267
Reports	105
Loan papers	348
Mothers' book lists	159
Children's book lists	233
Parents' duty to children	135
Agricultural leaflets	1,443
Badge and pin	4
Circular letters written to State Presidents and Organizers and Presidents of local Circles	1,659
Circulars, "Declaration of Principles," etc.	6,357
Lists of loan papers prepared	2,400
Three copies each made of loan papers	10
Fifty copies each made of 41 loan papers	41
Total number of loan papers prepared	2,080

During the last year the following articles have been added to the furnishings of the office for the use of the Congress:

One handsome flat oak desk, with chair.

One oak typewriter desk, with chair.

One mimeograph, with supplies.

One oak filing cabinet for loan papers.

Four sectional bookcases, two of five and two of three units.

One large picture of the founder of the Congress, Mrs. Theo. W. Birney.

One large picture of the President, Mrs. Frederic Schoff.

Seven large Madonna pictures.

One picture, "Peace," "And a little child shall lead them."

Eight framed mottoes.

One mirror, 24x36; towel rack, one dozen glasses, etc.

The cost of making the new supply of loan papers was entirely a private expense, not borne by the Congress.

The cost of material alone, not counting clerical hire, for making fifty copies each of forty-one loan papers was \$83.00, aver-

aging a little over \$2.00 for each of the forty-one papers, of which we have now fifty copies, \$83.00.

Additional expenses not borne by the Congress were:

Forward	\$83 00
Seven weeks' salary for additional clerk, at \$5.00	35 00
Printing	8 25
Additional supplies	4 80
Additional clerk service was required to get out minutes of Atlantic City meeting and assist with extra work in the office for 9½ days	14 25
	<hr/> \$145 30

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1910.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, and after the invocation and music the reports from the organized States were read as follows:

Mrs. George W. Marshall, Delaware; Mrs. Harriet A. McLellan, Georgia; Mrs. Orville T. Bright, Illinois; Mrs. Frank Watts, Iowa; Mrs. Clayton, Louisiana; Mrs. Yarnall, Massachusetts; Mrs. T. S. Welling, New Jersey; Mrs. George K. Johnson, Pennsylvania; Mrs. David O. Mears, New York; Mrs. Clarence Allen, Utah; Mrs. Hawkins, Oregon; Mrs. McDonald, Connecticut; Mrs. C. C. Noble, California.

Mrs. J. N. Porter, of Dallas, Texas, addressed the Congress on "The Spiritual Development of the Child."

The meeting was then adjourned.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1910.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The meeting was called to order by the President. Rev. Father Ryan offered the invocation. After songs by the children, Miss Helen G. Mears, of Albany, sang "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth."

Mrs. Schoff introduced Miss Elizabeth Harrison, of Chicago, whose topic was "Some Moral Conservation Needed by the Nation."

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1910.

WOMANS' CLUB HOUSE.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Frederic Schoff, the President, and opened with the Lord's Prayer.

The minutes of former meetings were read and approved.

The treasurer, Mrs. Louis K. Gillson, made her report.

General discussion followed. There was universal objection to increasing the subscription rate for the MAGAZINE.

The president stated that if each State would guarantee a hundred or two hundred dollars' worth of subscriptions it might be possible to continue at the same rate.

It was moved and seconded that the MAGAZINE be continued at the same rate and that each State pledge itself to increase the subscription list, which is the first step toward securing advertisements to help pay cost of printing.

The representatives of the following States vouched for \$100 in payment of 200 subscriptions:

Texas	\$100	California	\$100
New Jersey ...	"	Pennsylvania...	"
Oregon	"	Ohio	"
Colorado	"	Louisiana	"
Illinois	"		

Mrs. Carroll, of Iowa, gave an address on "Physical, Mental and Spiritual Purity," and a letter from Robert N. Willson, Jr., Secretary Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Social Disease, was read requesting the coöperation of the mothers with physicians in maintaining a single standard of morality.

THE LETTER.

May 23, 1910.

Would a brief message to the representatives of your great body of American Mothers be in place; and would the fact that it comes in the form of an appeal from the father of one little American girl who knows no other way of protecting her and her future home warrant an expression of interest in your influence and in the work you are doing?

Especially at this time the physicians of the country need the help of every educated and intelligent woman in their effort to establish a single standard of morals for the two sexes because in such a standard lies the only possibility of a like standard for physical health. There is already apparent the need to safeguard the health and the permanency of the American people. No effort in their behalf can protect the innocent women and children of this land against the contagious diseases growing out of and spread mainly by immorality, unless American mothers and girls are made keenly alive to existing conditions that are well known to the men. The false teaching that immorality is necessary to the health of and to be condoned in boys and men has already cursed womankind with an invalidism of which she has neither realized the injustice nor the cause.

It is high time her eyes were open to the canker and its cure.

Healthy women and children are necessary to national life and health. It is therefore almost beyond belief that a section of

every American city is deliberately and publicly dedicated to woman's shame and physical undoing, and to the spread of contagious physical diseases which attack primarily the innocent mother and child.

Cannot and will not the Mothers' Congress go on record this year as pledged to the establishment of and to woman's insistence upon the public and private observance of a single standard of morals for men and women, not only because it is due woman by God's right, but because our scanty public records are giving evidence that without healthy mothers and children even our America may one day totter and fall?

There are at last men who are ready to help and even to lead!

Will you use them or not? Dare you ask each Mother where her husband stands in this vital matter?

Confident in my faith and belief in the loyalty and intelligence of the American woman in all matters that concern honor, health and home, believe me,

Faithfully yours,

ROBERT N. WILLSON, JR.

Secretary, Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Social Disease.

Reports were read from Children's Book Lists, Home Economics and Child Hygiene Departments.

Hon. Charles Chadsey, Superintendent of Schools, addressed the audience on "College Domination of Preparatory Education."

Report of Juvenile Court and Probation Department was made by Hon. Ben B. Lindsey.

The following reports were read and approved:—

Mrs. Frank De Garmo, Good Roads and School Improvement.

Mrs. Orville T. Bright, National Education Association, Department of School Patrons.

Miss Edith Howe, Saving the Babies.

Miss Margaret C. Worcester, Children's Literature.

Miss Jean Gordon, Child Labor.

On Congress Extension the following were heard: Mrs. J. N. Porter, Texas; Mrs. C. C. Noble, California; Mrs. Frank S. Watts, Iowa; Mrs. W. E. Linden, Ohio; Mrs. Edgar A. Hall, Illinois, chairman of Press and Publicity.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1910.

The Congress convened at the Woman's Club House. The High School girls sang a chorus. The Deans of the Universities of Oklahoma, Wyoming and Montana, and the President of Mills College, California, gave addresses on the need of a better understanding of the parents of the social life of students.

Miss Lucile Dora arranged the programme, and the earnest wish for the co-

operation of parents brought to the Congress the distinguished women who represented four universities.

Tuesday, at 9 A. M., the Congress convened in the Woman's Club House, Denver, Colorado, June 14, 1910. Mrs. Frederic Schoff presided. The session was opened by prayer. Mrs. Dickey, of Idaho, gave a report of the work in Boise. Mrs. N. D. Taggart, chairman of Credential Committee, reported twenty-four States represented by 148 delegates.

Mrs. D. K. Trask, of California, read Mrs. Chalmer Smith's report for the State of California. The report from Texas was also read by Mrs. J. N. Porter, and an invitation from the Texas Congress was extended to the National Congress to meet in Dallas in 1911. This invitation was endorsed by the Governor and nearly every woman's organization in Texas, as well as the Superintendent of Education. The invitation was received with enthusiasm and referred to the Executive Board.

Mrs. David O. Mears, Vice-President, presented the following resolution: "That Founder's Day be observed in every circle on February 17th of each year, when the work of the National Congress of Mothers shall be presented in an exhibit and voluntary offering made." This motion was duly seconded and unanimously carried. Mrs. James H. McGill, Secretary, a member of the first Board of Managers of the National Congress of Mothers, then made the following motion, explaining at length why Mrs. Phoebe Hearst should be made a co-founder with Mrs. Birney of this National Congress of Mothers: "That Mrs. Phoebe Hearst be recognized as a co-founder of the National Congress of Mothers, established in Washington thirteen years ago." It was unanimously carried, and Mrs. McGill was asked to notify Mrs. Phoebe Hearst that such action had been taken. Mrs. Lillian Whish, President of the New York Congress of Mothers, sent greetings and good wishes by telegram.

Mrs. D. O. Mears made the following motion: That letters of sympathy and greeting be sent to the sister workers who were unavoidably detained at home.

Mrs. McGill, Secretary, reported \$1,225 donated by the Presidents for their States to liquidate the debt of the National Congress of Mothers.

G. Walter Holden, M. D., Superintendent and Medical Director Agnes Memorial Sanitarium, Denver, Colorado, read a paper, the subject of which was, "The Mothers' Responsibility in the Prevention of Tuberculosis."

Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, in whose home the Colorado Congress of Mothers had its inception, spoke warmly of the great work the Congress had in hand and of her love

for the Congress. She expressed the wish for loving coöperation of all women in work for home and childhood. She was enthusiastically applauded.

Dr. William A. McKeever spoke of closer study of the child. The meeting then adjourned.

The closing session of the Congress was held at Miss Wolcott's School. It was opened by an invocation by the Rev. John H. Houghton. Dr. M. F. Libbey, of the University of Colorado, spoke of opportunities of the National Congress of Mothers.

Mrs. J. N. Porter presented the report of the Resolution Committee, which was unanimously accepted.

The President closed the Congress by a few words of appreciation for all those who had done so much to make the fourteenth Congress a success, and especially expressed her regard and admiration for Mrs. Hersey's work in organizing a local committee of arrangements so well qualified for their duties that all went well, though Mrs. Hersey herself had been unable to attend the Congress.

The Colorado Congress gave to every delegate an all-day trip over the famous Moffatt Road, with a delicious box luncheon. A special train was provided, and a day never to be forgotten for its pleasure was a fitting close to the generous hospitality of the Colorado Congress of Mothers.

Extension Work of the National Congress of Mothers.

No department of the National Congress of Mothers has been more active in extension work during the past six months than the Special Publicity Committee of seventy, every member of which, excepting the chairman, was appointed with rare discrimination by our President. The chairman was elected by the National Board at its meeting in Atlantic City in January. In addition, the standing press committees of the various States rendered important service. Among the efficient members were professional writers, news correspondents and department editors of great newspapers. A national publicity committee, to accomplish valuable results in propaganda or extension work, must be both active and large, otherwise the work will be limited, even though Socrates or Solomon be chairman. Truly, "In numbers there is strength," as has been proven by the amazingly large number of newspapers and magazines throughout the United States, which have responded to the requests to publish "copy" regarding the Congress and its work, thus coöperating with us in an extensive campaign of education, as well as the promotion of the Denver convention. It had been the intention of the chairman to submit as a report, simply a list of such papers, but as the number reaches into the thousands this plan has been abandoned. The great news syndicates have given us invaluable assistance, with comparatively little effort on our part. The general manager of a great news syndicate says, "We have sent out news of the Mothers' Congress to hundreds of papers in large cities, small cities and large towns, also an outline of your Denver programme will

appear in nine thousand of our papers, for which we print the 'patent insides.'"

This committee has sent from every section to the chairman, numberless copies and clippings, as well as letters and reports, all proving that the leading publications of the United States are cheerfully disposed to unite their great powers with the efforts of this Congress, to promote such interests as are vital to the present happiness and well-being of our children, and vital, also, to their future good citizenship. Certainly, no woman's organization stands higher in the estimation of the men than our Congress, if we may judge from the many voluntary editorials written about from which we quote the following: 1. "The level-headed women of the Mothers' Congress believe that, too long has character grown by *caprice*—and crops, by *method*." 2. "This is a body demanding our highest respect and consideration. We have heard a great deal about 'The power behind the throne,' but the power represented at a meeting of mothers like this, is the power *ON* the throne, in the home, where all government has its origin." 3. "The aim of the Mothers' Congress now in session is enlightenment and truth and those basic general principles which cannot be conceived without influencing action. The formulation of such truths is the sowing of good seed. Some is surely destined to take root and flourish exceedingly." 4. "The National Congress of Mothers has effected many important innovations in the life of the young, first of which we would name the opening of the public school-houses to give wholesome entertainment to children and youth." 5. "The deliberations of this

Congress concern the well-being of the household, of society, and enter into the problems of the nation. The grave questions of motherhood, of children and the home, are before the conservative and thoughtful convention. It is bound to clarify for a great many earnest women, some of the hardest problems of life, and to make for efficiency in the truly complicated business of the home." These are but brief extracts from papers published in five widely separated sections of the United States. Hundreds of other equally high endorsements could be quoted.

Do you appreciate the bigness of just ONE big newspaper as an extension agent? Let us see: In connection with the prosecution of the Paper Trust during the administration of President Roosevelt, the owner of a great Chicago newspaper was summoned to Washington, D. C., as a government witness. His testimony under oath revealed some remarkable "inside" facts. He stated under oath that he buys fifteen thousand tons or thirty million pounds of news print paper per year, at a cost (at that time) of sixty-six thousand dollars. This paper is read by one hundred and thirty thousand people daily and its Sunday circulation is two hundred thousand. This paper gave the National Congress of Mothers one entire column, also printed pictures of three of our officers. More than this—they were then distributed for us, by mail and by carrier! We had no bills to pay, for the paper, for printing or for postage! Can you conceive of a more far-reaching extension agent? Can you imagine a more economical method of extension work? The living voice of a speaker may reach his tens or his hundreds, but when reported and distributed by the public press, his audience is increased by an invisible host of countless thousands. Within twelve hours of the pronouncement of a message to the delegates assembled in Denver, our friends in Maine, in California, in Texas and in Canada have read, have considered, have been influenced. Such are the marvelous mechanical facilities and skill of this modern literary wonder! Those who read with keenest interest, are directly connected with mothers' circles, with parent-teacher associations, or with the Home department of the various women's clubs. To such the mere outlines of subjects under consideration at a Convention of this Congress will be an inspiration. Others will read with varied interest; yet you know there IS a compelling influence in every printed statement—it does sink into the mind, stimulating thought and suggesting action.

Thus many are led to take the first step toward joining our ranks. For example, twelve years ago, one of the first newspaper notices of the first Mothers' Council formed in Illinois was read by a certain thoughtful and brilliant woman of Chicago. She said to her husband, "there is a club, in which I believe and which I should like to join." Two years later, she was elected President of the Illinois Congress of Mothers, serving most capably for four years. To-day she is Chairman of the National Congress of Mothers' Extension Committee.

Just how many have been thus attracted, and then induced to devote a portion of their time, talent and money to this work, we may never know. But then, we have another great object in our extension work though publicity is our campaign of education among the indifferent and the uninformed. Because, what do the people of to-day read? Look about you in the street car, the railroad station, in the home circle, anywhere, everywhere. Books? No. Your conclusion is inevitably this—that the newspaper has come into its own. Among the poor, it is the choice of necessity—among the well-to-do it is the choice of inclination. "The newspaper is the people's university, the doors of which never close." The wise dealer in any material thing, therefore, from ten-penny nails to city houses, will inform the public by way of the press, paying the high and regular advertising rates. Thousands of papers and magazines in the United States have advertised *our* goods—our "Pearls of great price" and we have paid nothing for the service except the effort of furnishing "copy." Referring again to the paper mentioned in the premises, it published eighteen articles for the Congress. Eighteen times one hundred and thirty thousand are how many? Two million three hundred and forty thousand copies! Penny postage on these would have amounted to twenty-three thousand four hundred dollars! Keep in mind—this was what *one* paper alone did. There were thousands of others. It would be an interesting and illuminating mathematical calculation to compute the mighty total reaching into the millions. But to achieve such results we must do *our* part and do it well. Just as to reach beautiful Denver, it was not the railroad alone that enabled you to reach your destination; you had *your* part to do. You had to buy your ticket and get aboard. This committee has done its work thoroughly and well. Thus "has our light been kept burning on the mountain tops." Thus will "our good works be known of all men." We have found the promise "ask and ye shall re-

ceive" to have been verified again and again. Only we must amplify it thus: Ask *intelligently, legibly and in good season* and thou shalt receive. We recommend a uniform system of press and publicity work. By perfecting that under which we now work, we should, at our International Convention, be able to give definite and tangible proofs that the most powerful and most economical of all forces in the extension work of this Congress are those of press and publicity. Widespread shall be the news of our work accomplished, pending and proposed in the conservation of our Nation's most precious asset THE CHILD.

MRS. EDGAR A. HALL,
Chairman of Publicity Committee.
June, 1910.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.

The report of the National MAGAZINE Committee is full of encouragement.

The work has spread and grown beyond our expectation and we receive, almost daily, letters from many parts of the country asking for advice and literature, or expressing appreciation of the subject matter contained in the MAGAZINE.

It is full of interest to those who are seeking for aid and inspiration in the care and development of children and young people.

The articles this year have been especially practical and helpful, if we may judge by the kindly commendation we have received.

In December, 1909, the name of the publication was changed from "National Congress of Mothers' Magazine" to CHILD WELFARE MAGAZINE, which seems to have given general satisfaction.

It was voted at one of the executive meetings held about that time to raise the subscription price to \$1.00 per year, but this has not been done, as we have felt that the smaller subscription placed the MAGAZINE within the reach of a wider circle of readers.

The Editorial Board, composed of four members, has given much time and faithful work, a labor of love for the wiser training of parents and teachers and for stronger, happier, better children.

The MAGAZINE has been run as economically as possible. Nothing is paid to contributors, but as our circulation is so small we get but few advertisements, and each month we run behind.

We need your help and *you* need the MAGAZINE!

It has a splendid future before it and could be made a great financial success. Put your shoulder to the wheel and we will prove it.

If one-half of the members of the National Congress of Mothers subscribed for

it and the more fortunate of these also sent a copy to some struggling mother or teacher, we should be in fine condition. We must have an income of \$3000 a year, and as there are estimated to be more than 60,000 members of the National Congress, it should be a very easy matter to do this, even at the subscription price of fifty cents.

Colorado has ninety subscribers; Pennsylvania is the banner State; Texas comes third.

We are conscious of grave defects in the management of the MAGAZINE, but we marvel that so much has been accomplished with such a small financial equipment.

The history of the beginning of all magazines is that at first they do not pay and that their hope is in their advertisers, and these we cannot get without a large circulation.

We appeal to you to give it to us and we trust that at this great meeting in the Great West, where there is generosity and energy and wisdom enough to accomplish every good thing, that decisive and careful action may be taken to meet the expenses of the MAGAZINE *you voted we should have* and place it upon a sound financial basis, and give us an opportunity to see our dream realized.

That the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE is needed and that it has come to stay has been fully demonstrated. The faithful band of a half-dozen women who have carried this burden for four years and the MAGAZINE thus far on its way appeals to *you* to help them. What its future shall be depends upon your *prompt* and intelligent support.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA JANNEY LIPPINCOTT,
(Mrs. Howard W.)

Chairman National MAGAZINE Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

I. The National Congress of Mothers wishes to express belief in a Divine Power and its humble reliance upon the God of the Home for guidance and wisdom in the conduct of affairs of this sacred mothers' cause:

WHEREAS, The home is the basis of society and all civic, social and physical betterment must be reached through intelligent efforts to raise the standards of home life—of marriage—of motherhood—of fatherhood—and of citizenship:

WHEREAS, All students of social conditions seeking the causes of crime and disease find the most of them in inefficient homes:

WHEREAS, Homes are inefficient through ignorance—through the failure of our educational system to fit young people for home-making and parenthood:

Resolved, That the National Congress of Mothers pledge its continued efforts toward the organization of parents in every nation for the purpose of studying physical,

moral and mental development of children, not only in their own homes, but in the community to which they belong, believing this to be the fundamental step toward realizations of the highest ideals of purity in the body politic as well as in the home; and, be it further

Resolved, That the National Board of the Congress of Mothers shall appoint a committee to consider the suggestion of establishing a chair of Preparation for Parenthood in the colleges and universities of this country and that this committee shall report at the next meeting of the National Board of the Congress of Mothers.

II. WHEREAS, The enormous increase of moving picture shows and vaudeville performances has become demoralizing to children and young people, and

WHEREAS, Under certain restrictions these amusements may be made a powerful educational factor, be it

Resolved, That the National Congress of Mothers endorse the undertakings of the National Committee on censoring and recommend that local organizations of mothers coöperate with this committee in extending such supervision in their respective cities.

III. WHEREAS, The unsuspected extent and activity of the "White Slave Traffic" having been made public through the work of responsible investigation committees, the National Congress of Mothers feels that prompt action should be taken, wherefore, be it

Resolved, To recommend to every circle in its organization to take the subject under consideration for the purpose of appealing to Church, Government and Society in such manner as may be judged most effectual.

IV. *Resolved*, That the National Congress of Mothers regards with sincere appreciation the organization of the physicians of this country for the protection of American women and their children from venereal disease and looks to them for development of a single standard of morality.

V. WHEREAS, We recognize the insidious evil of immoral literature and art, so widely circulated, be it

Resolved, That the National Congress of Mothers sound a note of warning on this vital subject and use all personal and concerted effort to neutralize it.

VI. *Resolved*, That in States where there is no provision in the normal schools for training in Household Economics that a request for such department be made by the State branch of the National Congress of Mothers.

VII. WHEREAS, The work of Child Hygiene as conducted by the Maternity Dispensary of Cleveland, Ohio, includes in-

struction and care of the mother before as well as after the birth of the child,

Resolved, That we endorse this method and recommend its adoption in other cities.

COURTESIES.

WHEREAS, The Colorado Congress of Mothers into their hearts and homes and showered upon them all the delicate courtesies for which Denver and the State are renowned, be it

Resolved, That we, the National Congress of Mothers—sembled—do heartily offer our thanks to the arrangement committee for all the various things planned for our entertainment and pleasure. We wish to express to the Woman's Club of Denver our appreciation for the use of their beautiful club rooms and to The Country Club for the pleasure we had in accepting their hospitality. To our charming hostesses who so kindly offered their homes for our entertainment. We wish to thank those having made possible the trip over the Moffatt Road. To those in charge of decorations we extend our gratitude for the beautiful flowers in evidence at all times and for the wonderful electrical display.

To Governor and Mrs. Shafroth for the hospitality of the executive mansion.

We feel that in the tone of the press at all times since reaching Denver they have been in hearty accord with the principles declared in the work of this Organization and have at all times given us such a welcome that through this medium our work will press onward. We take this means of extending our heartfelt thanks to all those who have helped to make this one of the greatest meetings of The Congress of Mothers.

TOAST TO NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

Corona, 11,600 feet, Moffatt Road,

June 15, 1910.

A Toast! A Toast—that's two miles high,

To our guests—The Mothers' Congress,

Pledge me, friends, Let us sustain it
In its work of Love and Progress.

Then—

To its truth-inspiring gospel,

To the honor of its name.

To the sweetness of its spirit,

To the glory of its fame.

—ADELAIDE REYNOLDS HALDEMAN.

REPORT OF PLAYGROUND DEPARTMENT.

The Playground Department was organized at the New Orleans Congress. The Committee has found it difficult to organize and to lay fully its plans. Nevertheless, we feel that our work has had some value, and certainly the wisdom

of the Congress in establishing a Playground Department has been abundantly proven.

We have been exceedingly fortunate in the active assistance of the National Playground Association and various representatives of the Russell Sage Foundation. That great woman, Mrs. Russell Sage, has seen fit to employ her large fortune in ameliorating the social conditions of the people, and one of the active efforts of the Foundation has been to promote the development of playgrounds throughout the United States. The Playground Association has been working for several long years along the lines that your Committee was directed to pursue, and we have had the benefit not only of their counsel and advice, but have had their active and financial assistance.

The Association has this to say concerning the influence of such an organization as ours: "It has been largely through the splendid initiative and wise guidance of women's clubs that the present wholesome development of playgrounds is occurring, and with their helpful cooperation we hope that playgrounds may be established in every city throughout the United States."

We will not tire you with detailed statements, the number of letters written or the statistics of what we have done. But we do desire to give you some idea of the tremendous growth and wonderful influence for good of the playground movement.

While for many years it has been generally considered that our parks were valuable as recreation places for children, yet it has only been within the last ten years that attention has been directed and progress made along the lines of equipping and supervising playgrounds in such a manner as to secure results never even hoped for before. The start was made originally in Boston, but the new idea first found complete expression in Chicago. In 1907 there were only ninety cities in which playgrounds were conducted. In 1908 the number had grown to 175, while in 1909 there were 336, out of a total of 914 cities having a population of 5000 persons or over, in which were maintained supervised playgrounds. During the present year there are about 150 additional cities which are conducting playground campaigns. It may be interesting to know that during the last few years more than \$30,000,000 has been spent in the promotion and supervision of child play. The statistics for the 336 cities maintaining playgrounds in 1909 show an aggregate number of playgrounds of 1,535; persons employed in playgrounds, 3,756, and total expendi-

tures for the year of \$1,353,114. Last year Boston spent \$55,000; New York city, \$123,000; Allegheny and Pittsburgh, \$40,050; San Francisco, \$55,000, and Chicago, \$500,000. These figures of expenditure, though large, do not begin to fully show what is being done in playground movement because millions of dollars of park lands are now being devoted to playground uses, and a large part of maintenance cost in many cities is charged, either to the parks or to other departments of municipal government.

While your Committee does not seek to supplant the Playground Association of America as the chief factor in this great development, it has tried to be of some assistance and to carry its share of the work. Certainly, it has now been demonstrated that playgrounds are valuable, and there is no branch of our work which appeals more strongly to the heart of a mother than to feel that her child's play is productive of good and not of evil. There is no branch of our work where so much can be accomplished for the good of the child as in our playground work. This applies not only to the members of the Committee, but to each mother in every circle.

In one aspect, our work is in the nature of settlement work—that is, to help the children of the slums, but in its broader aspect, it concerns the children of the rich and poor, alike. The best and most permanent influence in childhood is gained during play hours. The influence of the parent and the precept of the teacher are forgotten for the time being, and the vigor, character, health, morals, ambition, and even the mentality of the child are being unconsciously molded by its associates and surroundings. The conscientious efforts of a dozen mothers extending over a period of years may be ruined in an hour by one evil companion. Indeed, it has been said that the influence of a leader among boys and girls is greater than the influence of any parent. Can the mothers of the country direct their energies for the benefit of their children in any better way than to promote a movement which not only safeguards their children during the hours of play, but actually directs their play in such a manner as to make them better and stronger men and women.

In a report of this character details cannot be gone into, but the Committee does desire to earnestly request each member of our organization to consider well this work. If there are playgrounds in her city she should take an interest in its work, and see that it is accomplishing the good it should. Or there may be a few playgrounds where there should

be many more. Where there are no playgrounds at all a movement should be started at once to secure them.

Our purposes often seem impossible of accomplishment. There are many obstacles, at times almost insuperable in the way. But it has been the experience of the Committee that not only are playgrounds of the very greatest importance in the mother's work, but it is surprising how easily they may be secured. The movement is popular wherever it is fully understood. Let the mothers in any community first thoroughly study the question, and then put into active practice their theories and desires, and it is easy to convince the entire community of the utility of their work. We have in mind one instance where a playground costing about \$50, in a backyard of a generous-minded citizen, was the means of starting a large city right in the direction of playgrounds. There is no limit to what may be done by a few earnest mothers with only a few assistants. The work appeals instantly to every parent, and parents are in a majority on every governmental board. Our Circles are particularly fitted to take the lead in every community, and the Committee desires to give its assurance that it will afford all possible assistance.

We, therefore, close our report with the earnest request that every Circle devote at least one meeting a year to the discussion of the playground question. With the playground work well under way, the necessity of additional effort will then be apparent.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA LEET DOWNING.

Chairman Playground Department.

1909-1910.

REPORT OF THE PARENT-TEACHER DEPARTMENT.

This Committee of 23, representing as many States, was appointed by the President about one year and a half ago. The following letter, stating the aims and purposes of the Committee, was sent to each member:

Duties of Parent-Teacher Committee:

1. Formation of Parent-Teacher Associations or Mothers' Circles throughout the United States.

A. Ten new clubs each year is a conservative estimate of what ought to be done by each member in her State.

B. These clubs to be formed by means of communication with principals of the schools and the school patrons. To take the form of Mothers' Circles where principal is prejudiced.

2. Each State member of this Committee should keep in direct communication at least once a year, with each

of these local clubs, which shall result in knowledge of its condition and its needs.

3. A report of such needs should be sent to the chairman of the Parent-Teacher Committee.

4. Since speakers can not often be furnished at a distance correspondence should be frequent, and papers and suggestions for programs should be generously supplied.

5. Each State member of the Committee should call upon the National Education and Literature Committees for assistance.

6. Arrange for a Congress Day in each club you organize, and see that every such club joins, both the State and National Mothers' Congress. Make use of the MAGAZINE.

7. Read over the yearbook carefully for information and for much valuable help as to literature, programs, etc.

Your chairman must say that the members of this Committee have been, with few exceptions, earnest and faithful. The year 1909-10 has been one of remarkable activity in that work which is the distinctive work of the Congress of Mothers, namely, the promotion of Mothers' Circles and of Parent-Teacher Associations in connection with the schools.

Your chairman sent the following letter in April to the members of the Committee:

MY DEAR MRS. ———:

In order that a complete report for the Parent-Teacher Committee may be given at the Denver meeting of the National Congress of Mothers, I would be grateful if you would answer the following questions: How many Parent-Teacher Associations in your State? How many of these have joined the National Congress of Mothers? How many new clubs have you organized this year? Do you look after them the first year of their existence and help them when possible to loan papers or speakers? Does each organization know the MAGAZINE?

The replies to the above letter show great activity in many States. California, through its able Extension Chairman, Mrs. Noble, reports 170 clubs. Texas, organized last October, reports through Mrs. Porter, the President, some 70 clubs; Iowa, 43; Massachusetts, 62. Mrs. Rush-ton, of Alabama reports 20 and Mrs. Linden, of Ohio, 60. Mrs. Southwell reports from Idaho five new clubs this year one in the sagebrush which numbers all the women in the place. Mrs. Chapman reports three new clubs in Kansas. Mrs. Tate, of Oregon, reports 21 clubs, and Mrs. Sutton sends word of 13 organized in Maryland. Mrs. Henry reports 30 for Colorado and Illinois 60, 14 of which were

organized this year. Mrs. Keyes sends word of 22 in Connecticut. From Pennsylvania 42 clubs are reported and 60 from Illinois. The personal work done by the chairman of the Parent-Teacher Committee has been one of correspondence largely. With the exception of three trips, one to Texas, one to Arkansas and one to Indiana, for the purpose of helping in organization, the bulk of the work has been the answering of letters, giving advice and sending literature.

Your chairman has corresponded with eighty-two men and women, not State Presidents or Organizers, who have become interested in the work and who have written for advice and literature. Each one has been written to at length, and from one to ten copies of "How to Organize" and the "Triennial Handbook" have been sent.

Some of the clubs formed through this correspondence have joined the National Congress through the State, and some, like that in Louisville, Kentucky, or Dade City, Florida where there is no State organization, will be stimulated to join the National Congress directly. The Committee next year expects to follow up these clubs to strengthen them and secure affiliation with the Mothers' Congress.

The chairman recommends the appointment of county organizers, who would hold at least one conference a year, and this, if possible, in connection with the County Teachers' Institute. The California plan given at this conference is recommended. Each chairman should urge the clubs to emphasize "child study" as the primary object of each organization, and that philanthropy and material assistance be made secondary. That each Circle or Parent-Teacher Association should have a magazine chairman, who will get subscriptions to the "CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE," and give each month a brief summary of the news of work done in other States.

No opportunity should be let pass to cooperate with rural forces in rural communities, such as the Farmers' Institute, State fairs, chautauquas and County Teachers' Institutes, and in towns and cities with the Church and Sunday-school,

the settlement, the department of health, etc.

The following circular letter was sent out by your chairman to clubs being organized by interested individuals outside of the State or National Congress.

MY DEAR MRS. ———:

Having corresponded with you in reference to the forming of Parent-Teacher Associations in connection with the schools of your community, and knowing your interest in the work, I write to ask you what you have accomplished in forming such associations and of what assistance this Committee can be to you.

Will you set apart in your organization one meeting during the year 1909-1910 to be devoted especially to the work of the Congress of Mothers and its relation to parents' clubs?

Loan papers and speakers (when possible) will be furnished, and it is hoped that a clearer knowledge of the Mothers' Congress will lead to a closer interest and to memberships where such does not already exist.

See page 23 of the Triennial Handbook in reference to membership and page 11 in reference to dues.

There is a crying need for simple, practical loan papers to be sent to little clubs of mothers who have had few opportunities and who could not appreciate the technically worded paper. Such a request came from a worker in a logging camp in Texas and one from Alabama, while a mother in San Francisco wrote at length of the needs of her group of mothers for further instruction along simple child-study lines.

I sincerely hope that the Literature and Education Committees may help us greatly next year in this direction. I would call the attention of the delegates to the work done in California in extending the Parent-Teacher organization, a report of which will be given at this conference.

I wish here to acknowledge the helpfulness of State workers and the sympathy and support of our President, Mrs. Schoff.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN M. HEFFERAN,
Chairman Parent-Teacher Committee.

To You

When all the world is throbbing

With the miracle of spring,

And the trees are gay with flowers,

And the gypsy song birds sing,

'Tis your smile that brings the blushes

To the honeysuckle vine,

And your laugh that sours the songsters

Oh! mother dear, of mine.

When all the world is winter

And the heart of spring is dead,

From the bleak and gloomy orchard

All the fickle songs have fled,

And the laughing flush of summer

Has all vanished from the vine,

'Tis then I lift my arms to you,

Oh mother dear, of mine.

BERNICE BROWN.

Wanted—Rooseveltian Landlords!

"Wanted—a Landlord, or a Landlady of Altruistic Tendencies." Do you think such an advertisement as that would receive many answers if the writer were to add, "By a Widow with Eight Children?"

No, we all like children, especially our own, if we have any; in theory we are opposed to race suicide, but in practice, if we have a house to rent we prefer no children.

Many a landlord or landlady not otherwise inhuman goes further and declares positively that no children are allowed.

So, we are not so much surprised to hear of the case of Mrs. Ellen Morris, near Boston, who, having been left a widow with eight children, found that there was positively nothing for her to rent. On the death of her husband she was obliged to move into a cheaper house, and found temporary refuge in a house that was about to be remodeled, and for which, on that score, very little solicitude was felt. But as the time came near when the house where she lived was to be torn apart and remodeled, Mrs. Morris found that the question of moving was a most serious one.

Secure in the certainty of paying her rent, both by her own exertions in days' work and by the help of a younger brother who boarded with her, Mrs. Morris went out to search for a home. But all the Landlord Guild balked at the idea of eight children. Why, don't we remember, we fathers and mothers of children, how hard it is to be received when we have only one or two, or at the utmost limit, in these days, five or six?

Easier it is to go through the eye of a needle than for a person rich in offspring to get into an earthly paradise. How hard it is with everything in our favor, with money to pay the bills, with nurse-maids to watch and guard!

Mrs. Morris, a young woman of thirty-five, had to provide not only food and raiment, shelter and care, but she was not conceded, even by her utmost exertions, until charity took up the case, the right to a roof over her head. People would sell her a house outright, but as she was unable to make the necessary payment down of several hundred dollars, it seemed as though Mrs. Morris, plucky as she was, and good mother as she longed to be, would have to give up her children to an asylum, if they were not all to go down together in some hopeless slum.

For the slums will take you in, children or no children. That, however, was the one thing that Mrs. Morris was resolved not to do—to attempt to bring up her large family, five of them boys, and the oldest child only twelve, in such conditions she felt would be hopeless. It would not be possible to keep them well or good, even if in going there she was not leaving behind her all present means of livelihood, which had so well provided for them.

Some clever newspaper person, a woman, I believe, caught a picture of Mrs. Morris, with her baby in her arms, and told the story. Other newspapers took it up. That simple little story touched hundreds of mothers' hearts as they read it. They knew,

even in the most sheltered life, how severe is the ban on childhood. But they did not know just how much was true and how much false, and so nothing was done. One of the officers of the Mothers' Congress, waiting in the South Station, saw the picture and the story, like the other mothers, but with this difference: It seemed to her that if organization stood for anything, if the Congress of Mothers stood for anything, it should help to prevent injustice like that. So she went out to see Mrs. Morris and found her in the dismantled home. The water was out of the house, the windows were nearly all gone. She heard, from a friendly policeman, how brave the struggle had been, and she resolved that the family should remain intact. So we are raising a fund to buy Mrs. Morris a little cottage. How many families have been forced into unhealthy and crowded tenements because of the score on childhood we do not know, but this we hope—one family, the one to which our attention has been called, is going to have a chance. Knowing of this fund, the Associated Charities were able to provide a temporary home for Mrs. Morris in a tenement which is beyond her means as a permanent home. The fund is not all raised, but it is started, and so we hope that before long we can find a cottage with a little garden plot behind, and then we feel sure the State will not have to provide, the Juvenile Court will not have to rescue, and that they will grow up under good conditions in a country home.

The elder children have for some time been able to earn a good many pennies, taking care of the flowers on the graves of the cemetery near where

they live. For twenty-five years their father had worked in this place, and there, amid the grass and flowers and peace of God's acre, the children help to earn their daily bread. A greater contrast to the toils of the slums could not be found. But Mrs. Morris is only one case. Can we not, if we have money, or influence, or friends, contrive to have a few houses built each year where children may feel that they are welcome and not smuggled in against the rules of the house?

At a meeting of the Housing Committee, held at the Century Club rooms, in Boston, in June, the question of housing of the poor was exhaustively discussed. But by none of the authorities present was this apparently trivial, but really vital, question touched upon. Where shall we go with our large families? Where shall we go if we, through misfortune or other failure, have not been able to build a home of our own? Shall only the householder be allowed a large family? I am asking now for the benefit of those who, poor or not rich, want to give their children the benefit of good air and good surroundings.

I asked one of Mrs. Morris' little boys, a youngster of nine years, what the children did after school, in play time.

"Well," he said, considering, "the first thing we do is to all get together and clean up the house."

Children could be taught to be better tenants than they are. And that would help. Landlords could be taught to remember that the world does not stop with them, and that would help. Perhaps we will have to begin with the children; teach them in the schools with their housekeep-

ing lessons how to respect the property of others, how to guard and improve their homes, till the great army of landlords is partly convinced, or, for the rest, more kindly disposed.

Babies, I suppose, will always be a liability, in a business sense, so that what we need are a few genuine philanthropists who will build firm and

enduring homes for the next generation to be born and to be young in. They say you can't make money on them. Well, then, hurrah for the philanthropists!

They occasionally speculate in futures, without money and without price.

CLARA C. PARK.

The Social Point of View

There are two ways of looking at things in this world. One way is to see how much you can deprive your neighbor of and how much you can gather in for your own enrichment in every possible way, beating people down by grasping and gripping and squeezing the last drop of blood you can get out of them; that's one way, and it is a very poor way.

The other way is to go through

life with the notion that if you have talent to run a business, if you have capacity for any great matter, why all the greater are the responsibilities upon you because of the great opportunity to be of service to your fellow men. We are all together here in this world. We can not split ourselves up into classes if we try. We want to realize our human obligations.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

AIMS AND PURPOSES OF NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS

To raise the standards of home life. To develop wiser, better-trained parenthood.

To give young people, ignorant of the proper care and training of children, opportunities to learn this, that they may better perform the duties of parenthood.

To bring into closer relations the home and the school, that parent and teacher may coöperate intelligently in the education of the child.

To surround the childhood of the whole world with that loving, wise care in the impressionable years of life, that will develop good citizens, instead of lawbreakers and criminals.

To use systematic, earnest effort to this end, through the formation of Mothers' Clubs in every Public School and elsewhere; the establishment of Kindergartens, and laws which will adequately care for neglected and dependent children, in the firm belief that united concerted work for little children will pay better than any other philanthropic work that can be done.

To carry the mother-love and mother-thought into all that concerns or touches childhood in Home, School, Church, State or Legislation.

To interest men and women to coöperate in the work for purer, truer homes, in the belief that to accomplish the best results, men and women must work together.

To secure such legislation as will ensure that children of tender years may not be tried in ordinary courts, but that each town shall establish juvenile courts and special officers, whose business it shall be to look out for that care which will rescue, instead of confirm, the child in evil ways.

To work for such probationary care in individual homes rather than institutions.

To rouse the whole community to a sense of its duty and responsibility to the blameless, dependent and neglected children, because there is no philanthropy which will so speedily reduce our taxes, reduce our prison expenses, reduce the expense of institutions for correction and reform.

The work of the Congress is civic work in its broadest and highest sense, and every man or woman who is interested in the aims of the Congress is cordially invited to become a member and aid in the organized effort for a higher, nobler national life, which can only be attained through the individual homes.

Press and Publicity Work for the National Congress of Mothers. Uniform Plan Suggested by the Chairman.

It seems self-evident that a uniform system of publicity is now a necessity in the propaganda work of the National Congress of Mothers—a plan which shall be general enough to meet the varying conditions in every part of the United States, specific enough to be readily followed by amateurs, elastic enough to permit of some initiative, and economical enough to make it no financial burden to any organized State. The following recommendations are, therefore, submitted for the consideration of all interested, especially the State Presidents and the State Press Chairmen:

The Duties of the Publicity Committee of the National Congress of Mothers, as we conceive them, are:

1. To make known the work of the Congress through every possible medium.
2. To inspire interest in and secure large delegations to the Second International Congress at Washington, D. C., in 1911.
3. To especially secure and cultivate the friendly and active coöperation of press and pulpit.
4. To make a systematic campaign of education through the regular insertion of articles in a selected list of papers in each State.
5. To endeavor to secure, wherever possible, the coöperation of a news syndicate, union or association.
6. To secure the coöperation of educators.
7. To appoint a committee of at least ten women in various sections of each State, who will follow directions as far as possible of State Press Chairmen.

I. This committee shall consist of a Chairman and a number of Vice-Chairmen, equal in number, and coincident with the State Press Chairmen in the organized States. Also of five auxiliaries at large, composed respectively of editors, educators, physicians, attorneys and clergymen.

II. Duties of the National Chairman.

a. To write a letter at the beginning of each year to each Vice-Chairman, clearly setting forth her duties.

b. Also to furnish her with a sufficient number of brief outlines of the technicalities of news service, to supply each member of her State Committee.

c. To conduct the correspondence incidental to the national office.

d. To personally attend to press work in unorganized States.

e. To file newspapers and clippings received from the committee.

f. To use the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE each month as an economical means of communication with the committee; also as a chief source of news supply in compiling articles for general publication.

g. To furnish the several Vice-Chairmen with manuscripts on subjects not touched upon in the MAGAZINE, yet important to the whole work.

III. Duties of the Vice-Chairmen.

a. To act upon the instructions above referred to, according to the best of her ability.

b. To forward to the National Chairman newspapers and clippings received from the various sections of her State.

c. To act upon her own initiative in preparing and distributing original matter relating to the National in direct connection with her local news items—sending the published article to the National Chairman.

IV. Each State to pay whatever postage or other expense is incurred, endeavoring to combine, whenever possible, the press work of National and State.

Will each State President kindly write to the undersigned in regard to her views of the above suggestions? You are also courteously requested to send name and address as soon as possible of your State Press Chairman to

MRS. EDGAR A. HALL,
National Chairman of Press and Publicity,
N. C. of M.,

2931 Fulton Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Message from Parent-Teacher Department

HELEN M. HEFFERAN, Chairman

The growth of the Parent-Teacher Associations throughout the States has been extremely gratifying, and the coming year should add several hundred newly-formed associations to the list.

Every State should, if possible, issue a year book, which would contain a message from each chairman of a committee. An interchange of such year books through the chairman of the Extension Committee would be invaluable, and your chairman asks each State for its annual announcement and each club for its yearly program. The latter would be suggestive to young and struggling clubs.

Every State should have a section in its State Teachers' Association, as there is no better place to do propaganda work. It is an excellent plan to hold the annual meeting either just before or just after the meeting of the State Teachers' Association, so as to take advantage of the speakers to be had at such times without expense.

Both Iowa and Illinois have sections in the State Teachers' Associations, Iowa meeting in November and Illinois in December. An account of these meetings will appear in a later issue of the MAGAZINE.

The following "foreword" is sent out in the new Illinois year book by the Local Chairman of the Extension Committee, Mrs. Cornelia Bingham Eggers:

The reciprocal value of coöperation to the home and the school is now an accepted fact. Through it "the growth of the child in the direction of social capacity and service, his larger and more vital union with life becomes the unifying aim; and discipline, culture and infor-

mation fall into place as phases of this growth." Unless inter-relation is our creed, we have, quoting from Dr. Dewey's splendid new book, "How We Think," "Pupils taught to live in two separate worlds, one the world of out-of-school experiences, and the other the world of books and lessons."

Nor can the benefit derived from parent-teacher associations, rightly organized, be overestimated. Material results, such as the "Addition of books to school libraries or rooms for supplementary reading;" "Intelligent selection and proper hanging of pictures;" "Interior decoration of school houses;" "Provision of material for Nature study;" "Sanitary drinking fountains;" "Printed lists of reading matter;" "Materials for arts and crafts in the school;" "Furnishing of rest rooms;" "Supplying of towels and soap," and so on indefinitely, these may be the product of inter-relation of the home and school, but there is also a more subtle influence, impossible to record in statistics, a stability of experience which comes to every boy and girl who feels "that mother and teacher know each other and work together," which is impossible to get where either ignorance or indifference of condition in each sphere prevails.

The Congress Extension Committee for the past ten years has been dealing with these problems, and exists that it may be of service in aiding the work of the future by deductions from the experience of the past. This indicates that its work is manifold in character.

The opening of the schools of Chicago as Social Centers brings additional privileges to every community, but also involves greater responsibility on the part of parents and teachers to carry these opportunities to their greatest fruition. In this the more fortunate may assist the less, and the Extension Committee stands ready to coöperate in bringing this about.

The Chairman and members of the Committee are glad to assist in helping to organize Mothers' Parents' or Parent-Teacher Clubs, and will welcome communications regarding such work from all over the State.

Busy men and women are also ready to assist in the work that the Congress is doing by speaking to organized clubs. To the list of these speakers who have so splendidly assisted in the past have been added some new names. Many of these on this list are specialists who have

spent years in securing the knowledge which they bring to us, and who cannot fail but to add original data to any subject which they present. Traveling expenses are paid by the Club to which the

speaker goes, and in certain cases there is a nominal fee in addition.

MRS. CORNELIA BINGHAM EGGERS,
Chairman Congress Extension Committee of Illinois.

The Master is Coming

MRS. EMMA A. LENT

They said "The Master is coming
To honor the town to-day,
And none can tell at whose house or home
The Master will choose to stay."
And I thought, while my heart beat wildly,
What if He should come to mine?
How would I strive to entertain
And honor the Guest divine!

And straight I turned to toiling
To make my home more neat;
I swept and polished and garnished,
And decked it with blossoms sweet;
I was troubled for fear the Master
Might come ere my task was done,
And I hastened and worked the faster,
And watched the hurrying sun.

But right in the midst of my duties
A woman came to my door;
She had come to tell me her sorrows,
And my comfort and aid to implore.
And I said: "I cannot listen,
Or help you any to-day;
I have greater things to attend to."
And the pleader turned away.

But soon there came another—
A cripple, thin, pale and gray—
And said: "O let me stop and rest
Awhile in your home, I pray!
I traveled far since morning,
I am hungry and faint and weak;
My heart is full of misery,
And comfort and health I seek."

And I said: "I am grieved and sorry,
But I cannot help you to-day;
I look for a great and noble Guest,"
And the cripple went away.
And the day wore onward swiftly,
And my task was nearly done,
And a prayer was ever in my heart,
That the Master to me might come.

And I thought I would spring to meet Him
And serve Him with utmost care,
When a little child stood by me,
With a face so sweet and fair—

Sweet, but with marks of tear-drops,
And his clothes were tattered and old;
A finger was bruised and bleeding,
And his little bare feet were cold.

And I said: "I am sorry for you,
You are surely in need of care,
But I cannot stop to give it,
You must hasten on elsewhere."
And at the words a shadow
Swept over his blue-veined brow;—
"Some one will feed and clothe you, dear,
But I am too busy now."

At last the day was ended,
And my toil was over and done;
My house was swept and garnished,
And I watched in the dusk alone;
Watched, but no footfall sounded,
No one paused at my gate,
No one entered my cottage door,
I could only pray and wait.

I waited till night had deepened,
And the Master had not come;
"He has entered some other door," I cried,
"And gladdened some other home!"
My labor had been for nothing,
And I bowed my head and wept;
My heart was sore with longing,
Yet, spite of all, I slept.

Then the Master stood before me,
And His face was grave and fair;—
"Three times to-day I came to your door,
And craved your pity and care;
Three times you sent Me onward,
Unhelped and un comforted,
And the blessing you might have had was
lost,
And your chance to serve has fled."

"O Lord, dear Lord, forgive me!
How could I know it was Thee?"
My very soul was shamed and bowed
In the depths of humility.
And He said: "*The sin is pardoned,
But the blessing is lost to thee;
For comforting not the least of Mine,
Ye have failed to comfort me.*"

State News

CALIFORNIA.

The activity in the California Congress is rapidly bringing many new circles into its membership. Los Angeles has about seventy-five circles, Berkeley has twenty-five circles, San Jose has a circle in every school. Fresno is organizing with a view to joining the Congress. At Tulare, Long Beach, Pomona, Pasadena, Santa Barbara and San Francisco many circles are a part of the State Congress. We have revised our constitution, eliminating all local features. The Los Angeles District Congress gave a luncheon in honor of the State officers and delegates to Denver, and were overjoyed at having our beloved honorary President and founder, Mrs. W. W. Murphy, with us. For months she has been an invalid. She spoke briefly saying, "My heart is full of love for you. I am so proud of the splendid work you are doing, so anticipatory of the still greater work you will achieve for home and State."

Mrs. A. L. Hamilton, under whose leadership the California Congress is now working, is the wife of the Superintendent of Schools of Pasadena. She will have exceptional opportunities to lead the Congress to still greater achievements on behalf of the children.

FLORIDA.

The Hargrove Institute Mothers' Club with fifty members has joined the Congress. Mrs. Arthur Wyandt Mohn is the President. Florida will soon be among the other States that are organized and identified with this great work for home and children.

ILLINOIS.

Honorary life membership in our Congress has been conferred by the Board of Managers upon Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, City Superintendent of Public Instruction in Chicago, and President of the National Educational Association.

In consideration of a gift of two hundred dollars from the State Board to the National, life membership in the latter has been conferred upon the President-elect, Mrs. Louis K. Gillson, also upon three ex-presidents, Mrs. William S. Hefferan, Mrs. George M. Brill, and Mrs. Orville T. Bright. The only other ex-president is the beloved founder, Mrs. Roger McMullen, who has been a life member since the beginning of the work. She is now abroad with her family, and as chairman of the new International Congress Committee, Mrs. Mc-

Mullen will endeavor to secure delegates and coöperation on the part of European nations in connection with the great meeting at Washington next year.

Mrs. Louis K. Gillson, National Treasurer, spent a week of August at the Chautauqua, at Havana, Ills., directing the propaganda work of the Child and Home Department.

Active work for the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE has begun in Illinois. The dean of mothers' clubs in Chicago, the West End Mothers' Council, will advance membership dues fifty cents to cover the cost of the MAGAZINE. In the new State Congress year-book, now in press, will appear the following letter:

THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.

To the Presidents of Clubs in Membership, and the Chairmen of Home Departments in Affiliated Clubs.

DEAR FRIENDS IN CHILD-SERVICE:

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee invites you to comprise its membership, ex-officio, the main purpose being to increase the subscription list in Illinois, of the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE, the official organ of National Congress of Mothers. The expenses incident to its publication are printing, postage, and the services of a bookkeeper and stenographer, a total of one hundred and fifty dollars per month for a circulation of three thousand, which does not yet pay the expenses named. Advertisements which would greatly help it financially can be readily secured, when a large subscription list makes it valuable to the business world. The MAGAZINE is a necessary medium of communication among the widely-separated members of the Congress, and has done much to promote unity and growth, in addition to its educational value. It is in continual demand, sample copies being sent for organization purposes to many Congress women. The best libraries in the country are on its subscription list, and many Mothers' Clubs depend upon it for their programs. All literary work is donated, also the valuable services of the business manager, Mrs. Howard W. Lippincott, of Philadelphia. Following her report at the Denver meeting, our National President, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, made an eloquent appeal that some definite responsibility be assumed by each State President, urging that "if every State would guarantee responsibility for one hundred dollars worth of subscriptions, there would be no difficulty in conducting the magazine." The Presi-

dent of our State Congress gave the pledge for Illinois. It is the duty of this committee to first redeem this pledge, and then continue to promote the interests of the magazine. It is proposed to have all future reports at State meetings include the work for the magazine. Each presiding officer is requested to include as "a regular order of business," at all meetings, definite announcement and effort regarding this department of Congress work.

Mrs. SAMUEL SAILOR,
Chairman of Magazine Committee,
3461 Adams Street, West Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK.

The New York State Assembly of Mothers will meet at Ithaca at Cornell University, October 18 to 21. Mrs. Robert C. Wagner, State Chairman of Ways and Means, has prepared and published an attractive pamphlet giving an interesting account of the National Congress of Mothers at Denver. The price is twenty-five cents. Every member of the Congress should read it with interest. The proceeds will be devoted to the National Congress as the contribution of New York. Orders may be sent to Mrs. Robert C. Wagner, 142 State Street, Albany, New York.

The opening session will be held at the High School Building. Addresses by Mrs. B. B. Cushman, Mayor Norton, F. D. Boynton, Superintendent of Schools, and Mrs. Lillian M. Whish.

The Mothers will listen to an address by President Schurman in Sage Chapel. A luncheon will be served by the Home Economics Department of the college, and a musical and reception will be given at Sage College and at the residence of Mrs. Andrew D. White. Professors Frank A. Fetter, Charles De Garmo, Liberty Hyde Bailey and W. F. Willcox will be on the program. "Playground Possibilities" will be discussed by Lee F. Haumer. Ithaca Hotel will be the headquarters.

OHIO.

The Ohio Congress of Mothers will meet in Conneaut, Ashtabula County, early in November. The President is Mrs. C. W. McCleery, 326 California Street, Lancaster, Ohio. Mrs. W. E. Linden, 3444 Memphis Avenue, Cleveland, is the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

TEXAS

Preparations for the second annual convention of the Texas Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Associations are rapidly being completed. The meeting is to be held in Austin, October 12, 13 and 14.

Mrs. J. N. Porter, President of the State association, urges the clubs to elect delegates at the earliest possible moment and notify her that credential cards may be issued.

CONFERENCE TO FOLLOW CONGRESS

Letters have also been addressed to different organizations in the State interested in the welfare of childhood, asking they have representatives at the State meeting.

Following the three days' session of the State Congress of Mothers on the morning of October 15 Mrs. Porter will call a conference of all those bodies which have studied single phases of child life, so that the question of influences affecting child life in Texas may be viewed in its entirety. It is proposed to study and determine what are the particular forces affecting children and their effects; what forces of evil are at present inadequately counteracted, and what forces for good are in need of further support and development. The plan involves utilizing in a comprehensive whole data already in the hands of the various organizations which have worked for childhood; also, it aims to secure and bring together additional information about the influences affecting the child in the home, on the streets, in schools, churches, Sunday-schools and settlements. Recreation and amusement, legislation and administration as affecting child life will be discussed.

CONFERENCE ON CHILD CONSERVATION.

At a date to be announced later the president of the Texas Congress of Mothers may call these same bodies together to form a permanent organization, possibly to be known as the Texas Conference for Child Conservation.

Mrs. James M. Young, chairman of the local arrangement committee of Austin, reports that luncheons will be served during the two days of the meeting to visiting delegates. Informal receptions will be held, at which time mothers will mingle together and talk over experiences in their different localities.

RAILROAD RATES EXPECTED.

The chairman of the railroad committee of Austin will be able to announce in a few days a special rate for the State meeting as soon as the railroads can decide upon it. The Mothers' Congress is endeavoring to get the same rate which has prevailed at the various State meetings during the summer months.

Mrs. Ed M. Kneeland, chairman of the individual membership committee of the Texas Congress of Mothers, reports the following additional names secured during

the month of August: Life members—Alex Sanger, Edward Titche and Dr. A. B. Small, of Dallas; sustaining member, Herbert Marcus of Dallas; individual members, O. S. Carlton and Miss Presley R. Ewing, of Houston; Rev. Cephas Shelbourne, Arthur Everts, Ed Kneeland and Dr. W. A. Boyce, of Dallas, and O. M. Breeden, Circleville.

Mrs. A. E. Watters, extension chairman of Tarrant County, announced that the Tarrant County Teachers' Institute would be held in Fort Worth, beginning September 5 and continuing five days. Every teacher in the county was expected to be present. Many mothers of the Tarrant County organization, the Fort Worth Kindergarten Association, besides many teachers, were present to hear a programme regarding the need for coöperation between home and school. Mrs. J. W. McManus, of Dallas, vice-chairman State extension, delivered an address on the benefits of the Parent-Teacher Associations.

ADDRESSES FROM PROMINENT SPEAKERS.

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 12, Mrs. James M. Young, president of the Federation of Teachers' Improvement League, will open the meeting and introduce the following speakers, who will deliver welcome addresses:

Gov. T. M. Campbell, Austin; Mayor Woodriddle, Austin; Superintendent Public Schools McCalliam, Austin; C. E. Evans, secretary Conference for Education; a representative from the State University; Mrs. Charles Stevenson, president City Federation Woman's Clubs; F. M. Bralley, State Superintendent Public Instruction, and others.

Mrs. J. N. Porter, president of the State Congress, will respond to the welcoming addresses.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO CLUBS.

In a recent letter which Mrs. J. N. Porter has addressed to the Mothers' Clubs regarding the State meeting, she says: "This is our first anniversary, and we have reason to rejoice that such wonderful progress has been made. Our growth has been phenomenal. It is a happy circumstance that our meeting is to be held in Austin, our capital city. It is the educational center of Texas, the home of our great State University, and also the headquarters for the Conference for Education. We are fortunate in having for our local chairman of general arrangements Mrs. James M.

Young, who is president of the Austin Federation of Teachers' Improvement League and former president of the City Federation of Woman's Clubs. She is a woman of great executive ability and has her plans well in hand.

"We hope to make the Austin meeting not only one of rejoicing, but educational and helpful in every way. We are very young yet and our plans for organization are not thoroughly mature. We have many things to learn, and our State meeting may be an excellent training school. There are to be conferences of club presidents, of county chairmen and of State chairmen for the different departments of work. All these meetings will be presided over by capable and experienced women. Our one thought, our one aim will be, the welfare of the child, the home, school and State. All State organizations, having for their object the education of the child or having a department to such an end, will be asked to send delegates to our meeting.

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS IN REPORT.

"It was our plan to visit the summer normals of our respective districts and tell the teachers of our plans and endeavors to coöperate with and aid them in improving our great public school system. We hope you will have much to report along this line at our State meeting, and we trust that you will make every effort possible during the month of September to extend the mothers' work and get your report ready for the Austin meeting in October. Have your report typewritten and make three carbon copies, one for the State secretary, one for publication and one for your own reference.

"Each local club will be given three minutes for its reports, the county chairman eight minutes, and State chairman ten minutes. Have reports concise, practical and to the point. In all instances accompany report to be handed to the State secretary with the names of officers and a list of membership. This information is very necessary to complete our roster for the new year book to be issued immediately after the congress.

"Each local club in membership with the State congress is entitled to send to the State meeting its president and one delegate for every ten members. Mothers' councils and parent-teacher associations are entitled to send their president and one delegate for each club in membership."



NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS

Founder.

MRS. THEODORE W. BIRNEY.

President.

MRS. FREDERIC SCHOFF, 3418 Baring Street, Philadelphia.

Vice-Presidents.

MRS. DAVID O. MEARS, Albany.
MRS. JEFFERSON D. GIBBS, Los Angeles.
MRS. ROGER B. McMULLEN, Evanston, Ill.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

MRS. PHCEBE A. HEARST.
MRS. WILLIAM T. CARTER.
MRS. ADLAI T. STEVENSON.
MRS. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD.
MRS. ROBERT R. COTTEN.
MISS SOPHIE B. WRIGHT.
MRS. HARRIET A. McLELLAN.

Recording Secretary.

MRS. JAMES S. BOLTON, New Haven, Conn.

Corresponding Secretary.

MRS. JAMES MCGILL,
806 Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer.

MRS. LOUIS K. GILLSON, Willmette, Illinois.

Auditor.

MRS. WILLIAM F. THACHER, Florence, N. J.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
ROBERT COLLYER, New York.
REV. JOSIAH STRONG, New York.
MR. ROGER B. McMULLEN, Chicago.
MRS. FREDERIC SCHOFF, Philadelphia.
REV. D. O. MEARS, Albany.
DR. WILLIAM P. WILSON, Philadelphia.

HON. ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN,
Washington, D. C.
DR. GEORGE E. MACLEAN, Iowa.
REV. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Brooklyn.
HON. CHARLES R. SKINNER, New York.
MR. ARTHUR A. BIRNEY, Washington.
MR. GEORGE K. JOHNSON, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGERS

Composed of State Presidents, State Organizers and National Chairmen of Departments

MRS. RAY RUSHTON, Montgomery, Ala.
MRS. EMORY KAYS, 510 N. 6th St., Phoenix, Ariz.
MRS. PETER W. PATTERSON, Texarkana, Ark.
MRS. A. L. HAMILTON, Pasadena, Cal.
MRS. HENRY J. HERSEY,
1327 Gaylord St., Denver, Col.
MRS. B. L. MOTT, New Haven, Conn.
MRS. ARTHUR A. BIRNEY,
1516 22d St., Washington, D. C.
MRS. GEORGE W. MARSHALL, Milford, Del.
MISS C. S. PARRISH, Athens, Ga.
MRS. C. A. SOUTHWELL,
Warm Springs Ave., Boise, Ia.
MRS. LOUIS K. GILLSON, Willmette, Ill.
MRS. FELIX McWHIRTER,
659 E. 23d St., Indianapolis, Ind.
MRS. FRANK S. WATTS, Audubon, Iowa.
MRS. J. C. CLAYTON, Ruston, La.
MRS. W. B. FERGUSON, 31 Lake St., Auburn, Me.
MRS. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Monkton, Md.
MRS. R. B. STAPLETON, Hattiesburg, Miss.
MRS. E. R. WEEKS,
3408 Harrison St., Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. LOUIS L. ANGELL,
50 Pitman St., Providence, R. I.
MRS. WALTER MERRYMAN,
138 Cedar St., Haverhill, Mass.
MRS. JOHN D. MOORE, Laconia, N. H.
MRS. THOMAS S. HOLMES,
32 General Greene Ave., Trenton, N. J.
MRS. JOHN D. WHISH,
167 Lancaster St., Albany, N. Y.
MRS. ROBERT R. COTTEN, Bruce, N. C.
MRS. NEWTON YOUNG, Fargo, N. D.
MRS. R. H. TATE, Portland, Oregon.
MRS. C. W. McCLEERY, Lancaster, Ohio.
MRS. GEORGE K. JOHNSON,
The Aldine, Philadelphia, Pa.
MRS. J. N. PORTER, 1010 Ross St., Dallas, Texas.
MRS. CLARENCE E. ALLEN,
929 1st Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.
MRS. KATE WALLER BARRETT, Alexandria, Va.
MRS. FRANK R. HILL,
Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.
MRS. J. R. SULLIVAN, Milwaukee, Wis.
MRS. PAUL D. VANN, Chickasha, Okla.

NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS

Education—MRS. ORVILLE T. BRIGHT, 6515 Harvard Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Children's Literature—MISS MARGARET C. WORCESTER, 4300 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Literature for Mothers—DR. WILLIAM A. McKEEVER, Manhattan, Kansas.
Child Hygiene and Organization—MISS EDITH HOWE, 340 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.
Juvenile Court and Probation—HON. BEN B. LINDSEY, Denver, Col.
Child Labor—MRS. J. R. LITTLE, Atlanta, Ga.
Finance—MRS. JAMES RAE ARNEILL, Denver, Col.
Magazine—MRS. HOWARD W. LIPPINCOTT, 1627 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Home Economics—MRS. VAN RENSSELAER, Ithaca, N. Y.

Parent-Teacher Organizations for Child Study—MRS. WILLIAM S. HEFFERAN, 932 E. 44th St., Chicago, Ill.
Child-Welfare Legislation—MISS MARY S. GARRETT, Belmont and Monument Aves., Philadelphia, Pa.
Press and Publicity—MRS. EDGAR A. HALL, 2931 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
Good Roads and School Improvement—MRS. FRANK DE GARMO, 5900 Clemens Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Department of Women's National Organization—MRS. ORVILLE T. BRIGHT, Chicago, Secretary.
Playgrounds—MRS. WARWICK DOWNING, Denver, Col.
International—MRS. ROGER B. McMULLEN, Chicago, Ill.



**MARTHA
WASHINGTON**
New York's

Exclusive Woman's Hotel
29 East 29th St.
Near 5th Ave.

Restaurant and Tea Room
for men and women

European Plan

450 Rooms with
Telephone

Baths free on each
floor

Fireproof

Rates, \$1.00 and Up.

Convenient to Subway
and cross town car
lines.

Centre of Theatre and
Shopping District.

A. W. EAGER

THE CHILDREN'S STAR

A JUVENILE MAGAZINE WHICH STANDS FOR

PURITY

Its aim is to keep the children pure in heart: to keep their little minds so free from the injurious thoughts that help to make up the great mass of current literature, that when they are grown they will not have to *unlearn* things they never should have known.

It is the aim of *THE CHILDREN'S STAR* to teach the children unselfishness. Its motto is "**Do Something for Somebody.**"

Such a thought as this implanted in the mind of the child will prove a blessing to every household.

Does this kind of a magazine appeal to you? Do you want to help the world to grow better by helping to keep the children pure? We are sure you do, and we ask your hearty support.

Conserve the Home through the Children

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.50 a Year.

SAMPLE COPY Free

THE CHILDREN'S STAR PUBLISHING CO.
The Sherman : Washington, D. C.

To Those Seeking
INFORMATION

we have time to give the benefit of our judgment on matters coming under the general head of Trust Company business, whether our regular patrons or not.

Logan Trust Co.
of Philadelphia

1431 Chestnut Street

ROWLAND COMLY
President

WILLIAM BRADWAY
Treasurer

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Philadelphia's Foremost Store

Everything for Personal Use
Everything for the Home
Everything to Wear

Headquarters for the Children's Books recommended by the "Committee on Children's Books" of the National Congress of Mother's.

Come if You Can, or Write for our Monthly Magazine

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER : : PHILADELPHIA

g
N

o.

ay

—To the Friends of the— National Congress of Mothers

IT has been decided by the District Congress of Mothers of Washington, D. C., to hold a Bazaar and Luncheon during the week of December 5th to 10th, 1910. We are making an appeal through the magazine for donations of fancy articles, books, baskets, candy, fruits and money. We are asking for character dolls and dolls representing the different States, and would be very grateful if the presidents of the various States will see that one or more will be sent.

Donations for the following booths will be graciously received and properly acknowledged:

Infants' Booth	Dolls
Aprons and Bags	Paper, including
Fancy Articles	Calendars
Indian Baskets	Christmas Cards
Grab Bag	Menu Cards
Candy	Postals
Fruits	Bridge and 500
and	Score Cards
Segars	Mottoes

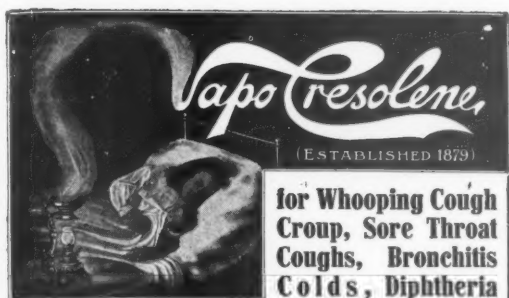
Checks made payable to Mrs. W. E. DeReimer may be sent to Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C., office National Congress of Mothers.

COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Wm. F. Holtzman, Chairman of Bazaar; Mrs. A. A. Birney, Assistant Chairman. Mrs. J. L. McGill, Chairman of Luncheon. Mrs. W. E. DeReimer, Treasurer.



co
o
c
b
s
b
t
y
t
T



(ESTABLISHED 1879)

**for Whooping Cough
Croup, Sore Throat
Coughs, Bronchitis
Colds, Diphtheria
Catarrh.**

"Used while you sleep."

Vaporized Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough. Ever dreaded Croup cannot exist where Cresolene is used.

It acts directly on the nose and throat making breathing easy in the case of colds; soothes the sore throat and stops the cough.

Cresolene is a powerful germicide acting both as a curative and preventive in contagious diseases.

It is a boon to sufferers from Asthma.

Cresolene's best recommendation is its 30 years of successful use.

For Sale By All Druggists.

Send Postal for Descriptive Booklet.

Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, of your druggist or from us, 10c. in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York

Leeming-Miles Building, Montreal, Canada.

Miss Keller's School

New, Well Ventilated, Fire-proof Building, Gymnasium, Laboratory, Roof Garden, etc. Complete course from Kindergarten to College. Post-graduate Courses, Literature, French, Music, Art, etc. Small Resident Department. Dr. G. Stanley Hall on Advisory Board.

FOR CIRCULARS, ADDRESS

ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd.M.

35-37 East 62d Street

- New York

The Welfare of the Child

All you have planned with respect to the support and education of your children may be frustrated by death. Life Insurance provides the only safe and certain means of creating an estate for the protection of one's family.

**THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA**

Send date of your birth and sample policy will be forwarded

Please Mention THE MAGAZINE in Writing to Advertisers.



Awake or Asleep
Day and Night

MENNEN'S

BORATED TALCUM

TOILET POWDER

Adds to the Comfort of Babies and Their Mammas

Good Nurses and Careful Mothers are particular about using no other but Mennen's, because it is freely recommended above all others by physicians everywhere. MENNEN'S is the safest and purest of Toilet Powders. It not only SMOOTHS the skin but SOOTHES the skin; not only hides roughness and rawness but heals them. It enables you to retain that pleasing appearance of fresh cleanliness.

MENNEN'S is put up in NON-REFILLABLE boxes—the "BOX THAT LOX"—for your protection. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial Number 1542. For sale everywhere, or by mail for 25 cents. Sample free.

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

Try MENNEN'S VIOLET (Borated) TALCUM TOILET POWDER. It has the scent of fresh-cut Parma Violets. **SAMPLE FREE.**

MENNEN'S SEN YANG TOILET POWDER (Oriental odor). No Samples.
MENNEN'S BORATED SKIN SOAP (blue wrapper). No Samples.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE NURSERY.

Sent free, for 2-cent stamp to pay postage, one set of Mennen's Bridge Whist Tallies, enough for six tables.